The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,233 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements, having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
M. L. VERONA	3116	500	W. D. Mudie	17th Feb.
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th "
M. L. CORROMANDEL	4496	300	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th "
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th "
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Redmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILLA	4908	1060	S. D. Shallard	13th "
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi by mail route, and names are registered

Steamers leave Bombay for Brindisi in alternate weeks, and also leave Brindisi for London and back the Tuesday following their arrival at Brindisi from London.

Steamers leave the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. on the days of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SUEZ, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
[illegible]	3433	650	P. W. Case	17th Feb.
[illegible]	3949	650	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Mar.
[illegible]	2725	450	F. Gale	30th Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. CLOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Feb. 2, 1888.

SOCIETA' RAPPRESENTANZE GENERALE ITALIANA

DIRETTA DA MAURICE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY as regular intermediate steamers, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	4,000	800	20th Feb.	16th April.
D. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO			1st April	20th May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO ...	On the 18th Feb 1888.
STURA ...	" 10th Mar. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	19th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	680	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR ... C. Bechtinger ... 25th Feb.
PANDORA ... A. Trobitz ... 25th March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Jan. 31, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "MERKA," 1,623 tons, will sail for Zanzibar, on MONDAY, the 20th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,060	C. E. Darley	10th Mar. 1888.
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	T. W. Gourley	20th "
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. "

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles) by these steamers.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
"CLAN CAMERON"	2,600	J. R. Kewly	6th Mar. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to Cabins Plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th Feb., 1888.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 873 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Maangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, is the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 27th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1903 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

T.S.S. "[illegible]," 1,231 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 25th February, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th February, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECTACLES, &c.

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

SPECTACLES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.

		Rs.	a.
CONCAVE,	for the relief of Short Sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	6	0
Do.	deeply concave, Nos. 16 and 14	7	8
Do.	in gold frames, single pin	20	0
Do.	do. turn pin	25	0
Do.	curl side, for riding	13	8
CONVEX,	for the assistance of aged or long sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair.	6	0
Do.	extra deep	8	0
Do.	in gold frames, single pin	20	0
Do.	do. turn pin	25	0
Do.	do curl side, for riding	13	8

EYE-GLASSES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.

CONCAVE,	single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	3	4
Do.	deeply Concave, Nos. 16 and 14	4	8
DOUBLE (SPRING FOLDERS),	mounted in Tortoise Shell, with gilt Steel Spring, Concave or Convex, per pair	7	0
Do.	in gold frame	22	8

EYE-GLASSES AND CATARACT SPECTACLES, with Lenses of purest Glass.

CONCAVE,	single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	1	8
Do.	double spring folders, without frames, per pair	3	0
CATARACT SPECTACLES,	in blued steel frames, numbered from + 10 to + 20, Dioptric Strength increasing with the numbers per pair	6	0

EYE PRESERVERS, with eye-pieces of carefully selected and perfect glass, Blue, Green, Neutral, and Smoked.

RAILWAY SPECTACLES,	fine wire gauze side, with or without velvet border, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	3	8
Do.	do. more strongly made and of superior finish	6	0
SPOON SHAPE,	mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	3	0
Do.	do. Nickelled folding frames.	4	8
PLAIN, SPECTACLE SHAPE,	mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	3	8
GOGGLES,	with fine wire gauze sides, velvet border, and elastic head band, per pair	1	12
HORSE SHOE SHAPE,	with side pieces, per pair	5	0
Do.	mounted in gold, single pin	30	0
Do.	turn pin	34	0
TINTED GLASS SPECTACLES,	concave and converse single or turn pin	5	0

EYE SHADES, DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, ARTIFICIAL ANIMALS' AND BIRDS' EYES.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.

CHEMISTS, ANALYSTS,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF
ANALYTICAL BALANCES
HYDROMETERS, BAROMETERS
CHEMICAL THERMOMETERS,
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MAGNUM BONUM.
HONEY SOAP.

PURE, fragrant and delightfully refreshing, both for the Bath and Toilet. Each Tablet weighs half a pound.

"I once used Kemp's Soap, and have used no other since." T. W.

Per three Tablets, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY

IS a delicious old Mellow Whisky, in quality unrivalled, very soft, peculiarly fine in flavour and of the utmost purity.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their PURITY AND BRISKNESS.

Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free of cooly hire in Bombay.

	Rs.	as.	
Soda Water, &c. ...	0	12	per doz.
Lemonade, Tonic, &c. ...	1	0	"

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S SOLUBLE EXTRACTS.

FULL FLAVORED and highly concentrated specially for the manufacture of SYRUPS, ÆRATED WATERS, &c.

	Per 1 lb. bottle. Rs.	a.
Tonic Water Extract.	3	8
Ginger Ale "	4	0
Gingerade "	3	0
Lemonade "	3	0
Orangeade "	3	0
Raspberryade "	3	0
Sarsaparilla "	4	0

Soluble Gum Extract for producing a rich frothy head on all kinds of Syrups, Ærated Waters, &c. Per 1 lb. bottle, Rs. 2-8.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BINOCULAR FIELD, MARINE, AND OPERA GLASSES.

BINOCULAR for use as Opera or Field Glasses. This is a simple and most effective form, with Leather-covered body, best make, 6 Lens, Combination Glasses, in Morocco Case ... From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 27
Do. do. with 12 Lens, Combination Glasses, in Morocco, Case ... From Rs. 35 to Rs. 47
BIJOU OPERA GLASSES, very neat and portable, with good magnifying power, mounted in Russia Leather or Mother-o'-Pearl ... From Rs. 20 to Rs. 40
MARINE GLASSES.—These instruments have been designed to meet a condition which has long been demanded, viz., real portability, combined with great magnifying power and very accurate definition, with 12 Lens, Combination Glasses, in strong Leather Sling Cases, with Shoulder Straps ... From Rs. 45 to Rs. 50
MILITARY FIELD GLASSES, leather-covered body, best make, strong mounted, has unequalled power and definition, giving a wide field, specially made for the use of Officers, with 6 Lens, Combination Glass, in Strong Sling Cases ... From Rs. 34 to Rs. 45
Do. do. do. with 12 Lens, Combination Glass ... From Rs. 45
Do. do. do. very powerful, a most superior article, "The Emperor," in Bridle Leather Sling Case ... From Rs. 50 to Rs. 72
TELESCOPIC FIELD BINOCULAR, in strong Leather Sling Case ... From Rs. 36 to Rs. 40
TOURIST GLASS, superior make, leather-covered body, in strong Leather Sling Case. From Rs. 29 to Rs. 60
MARINE OR TOURIST THREE-POWER BINOCULAR.—This Binocular is the most perfect and convenient instrument that has been introduced. It is furnished with Three Object Glasses of the finest qualities. By turning a Milled Head, and adjusting the Focusing Screw accordingly, the three magnifying powers may be used successively. Morocco-covered body, in strong Leather Case, with 6 Lens, Combination Glasses ... From Rs. 45 to Rs. 55
Do. do. with 12 Lens, Combination Glasses ... From Rs. 50 to Rs. 69
TELESCOPIC BINOCULAR, with Ocular Adjustment superior make, Leather covered, in strong Case, a perfect instrument, the best of its kind ... From Rs. 1[illegible] Rs. 130
Do. do. do. Mounted in Crocodile Hide and Nickel, in strong Leather Sling Case ... From Rs. 144

A COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF RANGE FINDERS, OPTICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR FASHIONABLE

GREASE PROOF LININGS.
BEST QUALITY.

EXTRA LIGHT.
FELT HATS,
WELL VENTILATED.
SHAPES.
LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE & CO., OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

Black Hard Felt, square Crown. Round, Low and Medium	Rs. 9 8
Black Soft Felt, High Round Crown	
Drab Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium	
Brown Hard Felt, Low and Medium, all sizes	
The New Shade of Brown Hard Felt, Medium Crown	
Clerical Hats, Soft Felt, throughout	
Boys' Hard Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs. 6 8

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND
ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Gentlemen "HOMEWARD BOUND" to their large stock of useful requisites for the journey, all of which are of the best quality only.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 " " Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 " " Manuel Gazlelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts. Pints of Hocks and Champagnes Rs. 2 Extra per Case.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

KEMP & CO.'S PURITY CIGARS.

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapis lazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

FROM COLONEL HAWES TEA ESTATE.
EIGHTH CONSIGNMENT OF THE SEASON

WE have received a fresh Consignment of New Season Tea, of excellent Aroma and Flavour, as follows :—

ORANGE PEKOE	1,000 lbs.
PEKOE	1,000 "
PEKOE SOUCHONG	500 "
BROKEN PEKOE SOUCHONG	480 "
CONGO	1,040 "
BROKEN TEA	720 "
BOHEA	640 "
DUST	500 "

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR TEAS

PLANTATION MIXTURE. Yields a fair strong liquor of good flavour. Per lb. Re. 0-14.
FAMILY MIXTURE. Good flavour, strength, and pungency, strongly recommended for family use. Per lb., Re. 1-2.
HOLTA MIXTURE. Fragrant, pungent, and full cup. Per lb., Re. 1-6.
PEKOE. Fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor. Per lb., Re. 1-4.
ORANGE PEKOE. Very fragrant, full cup. Per lb., Re. 1-8.
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE. A high class tea of choice fragrance and liquor. Per lb., Re. 2-8.

We have also an extremely cheap but good tea "Broken Leaf," at As. 10 per lb., and a Tea of the very highest class "Golden Orange Pekoe," Rs. 3-8 per lb.

Oriental Bank Buildings. Fort, BOMBAY. and Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

Temple House, Camp, POONA. and Bhoodwar Peth City.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

A LARGE SHIPMENT JUST to HAND in 2 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz. Bottles.

Comprising the following favourite Sweet Perfumes :—

WHITE ROSE	FORGET-ME-NOT
HELLIOTROPE	FRANGIPANI
JASMIN	OPOPONAX
WOOD VIOLET	SWEET BRIAR
JOCKEY CLUB	MIGNONETTE

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

THE LADY'S WATCH WRISTLET.

A USEFUL NOVELTY, NOW VERY FASHIONABLE.

THIS Elegant and useful article is invaluable to Equestrians. It is worn on the left wrist, and consists of a pretty strap of colored morocco leather arranged to contain a small Watch. We supply both

WATCH AND WRISTLET FOR Rs. 50, Cash.

The Watch is an excellent little Time-keeper with keyless jewelled movement, and can be worn detached from the wristlet at pleasure.

REPAIRS TO WATCHES, CLOCKS, &C., EXECUTED PROMPTLY.
CHARGES MODERATE.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS
in ordinary to
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is assigned to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 2 4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
" " 50 " " " 2 6 "
" " 100 " " " 4 8 "

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Re. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

SATURDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, AT 9 P.M.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NATIVE SINGING.

BY PROFESSOR NATHAN KHAN,

CELEBRATED ARTIST FROM AGRA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. | Unreserved, Re. 1.

Back Seats, As. 8.

Tickets may be had at the *Rast Goftar* and *Kaiser-i-Hind* Presses, Native General Library, and from the following members of the Committee :—

SHAMRAO VITHAL,
MANOCKSHAW DHANJISHAW,
KASSIMALI ALIRAJA.
KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," SAILING 3RD MARCH.

THIS STEAMER of 3,560 tons WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First Class Passengers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 16th February, 1888. Agents.

FRESH WALERS! FRESH WALERS!

A BATCH of splendid AUSTRALIAN HORSES just arrived direct from Melbourne per s.s. Bhundara, are FOR SALE at the stables opposite the Tramway Company's stables at Colaba. There are, several well bred horses suitable for hunters, ladies' hacks, pig stickers, carriage horses, &c.

HENRY MADDEN.

Bombay, 15th February, 1888.

AITCHISON MEMORIAL, PANJAB.

THERE will be a SPECIAL MEETING of the Committee at the Lawrence Hall, Lahore, on SATURDAY, February 25, at 4 p.m.

At 5 p.m., on that date, the Subscription Portrait of the Honorable Sir CHARLES AITCHISON, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Lieutenant-Governor, Panjab, painted by John Pettie, Esq., R.A., will be unveiled.

The attendance of all Subscribers to the Memorial and the friends of Sir Charles Aitchison, is particularly requested on the occasion.

R. P. NISBET.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per whole share and Rs. 30 per half share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. at the Company's Office, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 6th inst. on presentation of share certificates.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th February, 1888.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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THE above MATCHES are OPEN to members of any Club or service.

Entrance Fee for Singles, Rs. 3.
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Cup will be given by the Gymkhana.

Entries close 18th February at 6 p.m.

The matches will be played off between the 23rd February and 1st March, in the event of there being entries from outstation.

L. PENNY,
Honorary Secretary.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BEFORE YOU BUY your presents for friends at home, come and see our fresh stock of INDIAN CURIOSITIES.—INDIAN ARTS GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street, Fort.

WANTED, a SHIPPING CLERK. Apply TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!! Such a large and varied Stock very few Firms in India can boast of. Price from As. 9 to Rs. 15 each. Toys at all Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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AN EUROPEAN NURSE wishes to attend a lady or her children on the voyage home in return for her passage. Apply to Mrs. WHITE, Apollo Hotel.

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W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED, A TRICYCLE in perfect order with all accessories complete. Cost not to exceed Rs. 160. Apply to F. F., care of Post Office, Indore, C.I. Give full particulars.

WANTED, in a Shipping Agent's Office, a CLERK who thoroughly understands shipping and forwarding. Apply by letter stating experience and salary required.—LATHAM and Co., *Times of India* Buildings, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—During my stay at the Alexandra Hotel, I have been made very comfortable indeed. The table kept is first-rate, and the proprietors are most obliging gentlemen in every way. I shall have much pleasure in recommending the Hotel to any of my friends who may require a comfortable place to stay at.—Sd. R. C. L. CARY, Lieut., Brigade Staff, Hyderabad, (Terms, Rs. 3 per diem.)

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ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND BRACELET of one line, one pair for sale, at Rs. 4,500, at Messrs S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.
41, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Austrian bentwood furniture from the celebrated G. Thonet. Kerosine-oil Hanging Lamp, Kerosine-oil Stoves, and Enamelled Ware, &c.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room in Medow Street, No. 21, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, sale to commence at 2 p.m.

An invoice of Austrian bentwood furniture, highly polished in natural color, from the well-known maker, G. Thonet. The same consisting of carved and fancy back, arm and without arm chairs, easy chairs, nursery chairs, low chairs, flowerpot stands, high stools, foot stools, &c.

One collection of Kerosine-oil hanging lamps, suitable for drawing-room, Kerosine-oil Stoves and Enamelled Ware, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th February, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF DAMAGED GAUGE BROCADE, &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Meadows Street, Fort, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., on account of the underwriters, landed ex s.s. "Singapore."

M.S.—3467—1 case containing 2 tons 30 pieces damaged gauze brocade.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate :—A small quantity of cardamoms and 14 fish maws.

SALE OF 3 PACKAGES DAMAGED PIECE GOODS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Haji Cassum Curumsey and Dadabhoy, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Prince's Dock (A Shed) consisting of :—

1 bale damged dyed Jaconets 150 pieces.
1 bale damaged dyed net 200 pieces.
1 case damaged white drill (Gin) 1,400 yards.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th February, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods,

1 small oak-polished zinc lined harmonium, two footblowers, and five octaves, by "Alexander Pere-et-Fils," Paris.

AT 1-30 P.M.

By order of the commandant H. E. The Governor's Body Guard.

1 bay Arab about 14-2, broken to cavalry work.
1 bay Persian horse 14-1, goes in single harness, and broken to cavalry work.
1 brown stud-bred, "Bay Middleton" 10-3, goes in single harness, and broken to cavalry work.

The property of other gentlemen—

1 hamsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 strong Madras-built mail phaeton.
1 first rate cow with calf 16 months old.
1 strong pony-cart.
1 very nice pony-cart nearly new.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC DOULTON TOILET SETS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

An invoice of artistic Doulton toilet sets of various sizes and colours.

The above is on view, and will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co. or the Co-operative Stores, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and China pictures, rich Brussels carpets, handsome table lamps, &c., &c.

Also an invoice of Vienna bentwood furniture, consisting of chairs, couches, &c.

The above is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Marble Hall," Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate rosewood grand square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Soehne in very good order, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hunt's patent hanging and table lamps, a collection of choice plants, &c., &c., the property of T. WOOD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Just landed ex s.s. "Riversdale."

1 handsome strong cases-shape landau, by Kesterton, suitable for pair.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th February, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATHERPAKHADY NEW ROAD AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Jinbai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Merwanjee Framjee Dady Burjorna, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th day of February, 1888, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of fuzendari ground No. 52, held from the late Narrayen Wasseodewjee, the Fazendar, together with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of the public road known as the Matharpakhadi New Road, in the registration district of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 32 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Tapidas Vurjdas, on the west by the new Gunpowder Road, on the north by the vacant ground belonging to Narayen Vassudewjee, the Fazendar, and on or towards the south by the house of Jeewa Tooka, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Anne Pennell, and are now in the occupation of Runchord Canjee and others.

For further particular and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Ardaseer, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the vendor.

SALE of valuable landed properties in Peer Market or Shaik Ali Zanzikar Street and Meerza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, or Old Nagpada, without the Fort.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jahn Mahomed Cassum, the undermentioned landed properties, viz. :—

AT 3 P.M.

All that piece of Fazundaree ground together, with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Peer Market or Shaik Ali Zanzikar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, adjoining yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, formerly under No. 20, and at present under Ward No. 582 S and Street No. 101, and bounded on the north by Peer Market or Shaik Ali Zanzikar Street, on the south by the house of Babajee survey, on the east by the Hossein Khan Khalifa Street, and on the west by the house of Mahomed Fazul.

AT 4 P.M.

All that piece of Fazundaree ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, Old Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed in the books of the Municipal Commissioner, under Ward No. 2412 and Street Nos. 14, 19, and 23, and containing by admeasurement——square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Ruzbikhanum, on the west by the house of Luckma, on the north by the Ali Khan Street aforesaid, and on the south by the public passage leading to the house of Jacob Jamal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 18th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, the surplus stock in trade of Messrs. H. M. Hoosein & Co., changing their shop, consisting of China and Japanese flower vases and jars, sets of tea and coffee services, China dinner service, wallplates, toilet boxes, sets of Japanese trays and cabinets, Japanese silk screens and chicks, fans, umbrellas, bronze vases and ornaments, trunks, large table, glass door cupboards, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF OLD GOVERNMENT COPPER.

Under instructions from Messrs. GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs GAHAGAN'S Iron Works at Bellasis Road, Byculla, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., about 83 cwts. Government copper in lots to suit purchasers.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned.

A consignment of 5 packages ordered out by an officer from England, consisting of French iron bedsteads, 4ft. by 6ft. 6in., a large Brussels carpet about 25 by 17½ feet, a tapestry carpet about 15 by 12 feet, oil-carpets 9 1-2 by 2 yards, set of table glass service for 12 persons, duplex bracket lamps, hall lamps, &c.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.—

5 bales grey shirtings
5 " " dhoties
7 cases prints
5 " white dhoties.
3 " " sarees.
5 " " shirtings.
200 boxes bar soap.
2 cases white and coloured copper foils.
1 case imitation gold thread.
4 Ahmednuggur carpets.

On account and at the risk of Heerjeebhoy Manockjee.—

8 cases, each 200 gross cards coloured thread.

On account and at the risk of Esoofally Abdool Tyeb—

2 case, each 200 gross cards coloured thread.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Jooma Dawjee.

P. N. K. &c.—959-65. 7 Packages Crystal Palace Fire works by J. C. Brock of London.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong boat-shaped landau.
1 " double-seated brougham.
1 light strong mail phaeton, in good order.
1 " dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Cash Bazar Ld. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, on Saturday, the 25th inst at 2 p.m.

The remaining stock and fixtures consisting of satin slippers, ladies waterproof coats, ladies' boots, lace trimmings, frilling, machine, mother-o-pearl, inlaid gold, ladies fans, silver necklaces with lockets very large size substantial sliding glass door and cupboards, large counters with drawers glove, hat presses, oblong and square large tables large pier glasses, shelves, glass cupboard, writing tables chairs, hanging punkhas, sewing machine 1 and 2 light brass lamp's clock Rumay frame, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th February, 1888.

NOTICES.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
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SIRDARS MANSIONS, APOLLO BUNDER.

THESE Buildings will shortly be ready for occupation, and applications for Residential Chambers and Shops may now be made to the Undersigned, from whom Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, February 10, 1888.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1887, WILL BE PAID to Registered Shareholders on and after SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February, 1888.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

Bombay, 4th February, 1888.

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"THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE EARTH" with special reference to Agriculture, and to the Reforestation of Hills, Mountains, and Irrigation, the sources of streams and rivers, and to the deepening of silted up streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and inland seas.

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(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

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INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE (FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephone, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

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F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

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PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

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NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles ; Plaster, Bandages, Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercise. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breast pocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Goodsay's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Mayer's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Dressing Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

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NEW YEAR PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS OF THE SEASON,
NRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES, NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.

Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES, 1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition,

and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885 ;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent freeof Packing and Freight.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 548,900.
REST..... " 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often exper

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidon, 5 p.m.
Band, Yacht Club, E. Y. Regt., 5-30 p.m.
Band, Gymkhana, B. V. R., 5-30 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Young Men's Christian Association, 8-30 p.m.
Evening Party, at "Westfield," 9 p.m.
Alfred Theatre, Fancy Masquerade Ball. Ladies free, at 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M. S. "Serapis," from Portsmouth; and Buddee (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ceres (s), for Aden; Bhownagur (s), Bhownagar; Bhandara (s), Karachi; Navarino (s), London; and Worsley Hall (s), Marseilles.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes—Capt. Fleayer (cap.), Capt. Fenton, Messrs. Beville, Gilmore, and Sceath. vs. White—Capt. Hamilton (capt.), Capt. Hodgkinson, Messrs. Dixon, Lock, and Warden. Play will commence at 5 o'clock.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 2nd inst., and was the heaviest known for some years past, terminated last evening.

PETTY JURIES.—Yesterday, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Messrs. William Turner and John Bilimoria were fined by Mr. Justice Bayley Rs. 50 each, for their absence when they were called upon to serve on the common jury yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Royal Berkshire Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 5-30:—

Overture	La Niege	Auber.
Leaders	Mikado	Bucalossi.
Selection	Erminie	Jacobowski.
Waltz	Gondolier	Reeder.
Reminiscences of		
Sullivan		Winterbottom.
Waltz	The Bells	Lassetre.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. V. R. Corps at the Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 5-30:—

Overture	Flotte	Suppe.
Valse	Iris	Bucalossi
Selection	Le Puits d'Amour	
	Danse Dir Aborigenes	Balfe.
Mazurka	A. Phantom	Kuhner.
Polka	Rouge et Noir	C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 14th Feb., 1888, was 409, being 16 less than the preceding week and 9 less than the week ending the 6th Feb. 1887; and 41 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 299 births were reported in the different districts. There was no death from cholera last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 25·40. There were 80 deaths from remittent fever, being 3 more than the last week and 9 more than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were 76, 22 and 11 last week; against 72, 34 and 22 respectively in the corresponding week of last year.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—About half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning a European gentleman, named Mr. J. Clarke, residing at the Imperial Hotel, Fort, while getting out of a tram on the Esplanade Cross Road opposite the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, was knocked down and run over by a tram that came along from the opposite direction. He sustained a severe fracture to his left thigh, and a lacerated wound on the right foot. The injured man was at once removed to the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was attended to by the House Surgeon, and subsequently conveyed on a stretcher to the European General Hospital, where he is at present.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 14th instant, Dr. J. C. Lisboa in the chair. Present: Drs. Cowasjee Hormusji, Dorabji Hormasji, Dadabhai Jamasji, Darashaw D. Writer, N. N. Katrack, R. K. Vacha, P. B. Nariman, Jehangir J. Cursetji, D. B. Master, C. J. Rodrigues, A. D. Mody, A. V. Velkar, D. Monte, D. N. Parakh, W. K. Hatch, B. S. Shroff, Vithul Balkrishna, E. J. Mahomed, B. H. Dantra and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The secretary read Dr. Tribhowandas Motichand Shaw's paper on Rhinoplasty. Dr. W. K. Hatch exhibited some new instruments and dressings.

THE GALLERIES AT THE HIGH COURT.—In the present High Court premises, galleries intended for the accommodation of the general public have been put up in all the five division courts. They directly face the bench, but have been fixed at rather too great a height to allow of the proceedings being clearly audible to the persons sitting in them. In addition to this disadvantage, Sir Michael Westropp, late Chief Justice, feared that the natives, if allowed to use them, would, with their usual habits, spit upon the persons sitting in the court below. On these grounds, therefore, the galleries had remained closed since the opening of the new court buildings. During the present Criminal Sessions, the pressure of the spectators was so great owing to the interest felt in some of the cases under trial, that it occurred to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley to try and see if the gallery in the Sessions Court could not be utilised. The experiment was entrusted to Mr. Flynn, the Court-keeper, who has managed it with sufficient skill to prove it a success. For several days the gallery was thrown open to the general public, and the court room below was relieved of the great pressure of spectators therein.

A SAD DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Banoobee, girl, aged 7 years, the daughter of a Mahomedan widow, named Dadeebee, who lived at Memonwada. It apeared that on Wednesday, at 1 p.m., the girl was sent with her brother's meal to Falkland Road, where he was working as a servant to an ice vendor. While there, she found a leaf containing some white powder under a cloth shop, and finding it sweet, mistook it for sugar and ate it. On returning home she became ill. The deceased was taken to the hospital, and the powder was handed to the House Surgeon. The child did not rally, but died at 9-30 the same night. Mr. John Gallagher, the House Surgeon, was of opinion that the cause of death was poisoning by arsenic. Two or three grains of it, he said, would be a fatal dose for a child like the deceased. A verdict was returned to the effect that death was caused by arsenic.

THEFT BY A EUROPEAN.—At the Police Court yesterday Henry Palmer was brought up again on remand before Mr. Crawley-Boevey on a charge of having criminally misappropriated the contents of a box, the property of Mr. T. Kendall. The case having concluded on Wednesday, when his worship convicted Palmer, it was remanded till yesterday for decision. His worship in giving his decision remarked that he would deal leniently with the case, as the evidence he had recorded showed that Palmer was not so much to blame as his companions Worthy and Hellerton, who, fortunately for them, had not been charged. Palmer had also received but a very small portion of the proceeds accruing from the sale of several of the articles which had been stolen. Taking these and other facts into consideration his worship sentenced Palmer to jail for two months with hard labour.—Worthy was then charged by Superintendent Macdermott with being a vagrant. Worthy informed the court that he had come down from Sholapoor with the object of going to England to his family, who were in Liverpool. He had been promised a passage to England in the Arabia and was waiting to go on board when she was ready. His worship said that as he had no home he had better go to the workhouse, where he would be well taken care of, and accordingly passed an order for his admission to that institution.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
FRIDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1888.

8-30 p.m.—Mission Service, by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 15th February, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·878
Temperature of the Air	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·3
Dew Point	67·4
Relative humidity of Air	73·7
Excess of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of Wind	N, ENE, WNW, NW, N, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	378

From midnight to midnight.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of the last case came on at the Criminal Sessions yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Heera Mohunjee and Lukhmidas Dossa were placed at the bar, the first charged with theft of currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 5,035, the property of Shripal Kutchra, and the second prisoner charged with dishonestly receiving a portion of the stolen property. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Anderson appeared for the defence.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case. The occurrences out of which the present prosecution arose took place about twelve months ago. In March, 1887, Manekchund Mitha, a resident of Gondal in Kattiawar, came down to Bombay for the purpose of buying opium. He brought with him four hoondees for Rs. 5,000; and put up at the house of Shripal Kutchra in Bhasay Bazar. The hoondees were cashed, and six currency notes for Rs. 5,000 were handed by Manekchund to Shripal for safe custody; and the latter made them over to the first prisoner, who was his mehta, with instructions to place them in a drawer of the box in his shop, to lock the drawer, and return to him the key which at the time was delivered to the first prisoner. The prisoner did so. The learned counsel submitted that, under the circumstances, Shripal and the first prisoner were the only persons who were aware of the place where the notes were deposited. Later in the evening, when the shop was shut up, Shripal handed to the first prisoner his jacket in which he had placed the key of the drawer, and leaving the jacket in charge of the prisoner, went out for a few minutes. The next morning the currency notes disappeared; and suspicion was naturally aroused against Shripal and the first prisoner. Manekchund made a report to the police, and a search was made by the latter, but no trace of the notes could be discovered; and Manekchund, having been advised to lodge a complaint against Shripal, prosecuted him on a charge of theft before the police magistrate and the Sessions Court. Shripal was, however, acquitted; and the learned counsel thought that the acquittal was a just one, as there was not a particle of evidence to connect Shripal with the theft. The first prisoner gave evidence in that case against his master. Manekchund did not get back any portion of the missing Rs. 5,000 and went back to his native country; and nothing more was heard about the missing notes for nearly a year. In January last, the sister of Heera, the first prisoner, incautiously gave out that she had some knowledge of the notes which had been deposited with her by her brother for a few hours at the time the theft was committed. It was a fact that at that time the houses of both Heera and his sister were searched, but nothing was found there. It appeared from subsequent enquiries that Heera had really placed the notes in his sister's house, but that he removed them only a few hours before the police searched it. The police were rather late, and thus Heera got an opportunity to remove the notes to a safer place. Subsequent occurrences aroused suspicion against the two prisoners, who went to Benares before the last Deewalee and deposited moneys with several Marwarees and purchased ornaments there. Both of them were in a humble way of life. The first prisoner was a mehta in the service of Shripal on a small salary, and the second was a hawker of molasses; but in November and December last, they appeared suddenly to have come into possession of considerable property. They were arrested and placed before a magistrate; and after some evidence had been taken, certain questions were put to them, when Heera admitted that he had abstracted the notes from the drawer of his master's box and concealed them in the roof of the house. He denied that he had ever handed over the notes for a short time to his sister as she alleged to a police officer. He further stated that currency notes for Rs. 2,000 out of the Rs. 5,000 had been placed in the pocket of a jacket which was lost while he was travelling in a railway carriage. This statement was believed to be untrue, and the prosecutor supposed that Heera had concealed this money for use after coming out of jail. The second prisoner had made no confession. He admitted having assisted Heera, who was his brother-in-law, in depositing the notes with several Marwarees; but he averred that he did not know that the property was stolen. He said he had questioned Heera as to where he got the property, and had been informed by him that he found the notes lying in the road. The learned counsel said this did not exculpate the second prisoner in any way, as he was well aware that the property was not Heera's own, and he ought to have informed the police when the enquiries were going on.

Evidence was led for the prosecution. The sister of Heera, the first prisoner and sister-in-law of the second, admitted in her evidence that Heera brought the six currency notes to her house at midnight one day and asked her to keep them for him. She soon after got frightened and sent for Heera. He obtained company of the second prisoner, when she told him to take the notes away; and they were taken away by both prisoners at 2 o'clock the next morning. The police came shortly afterwards to search her house. A short time ago she mentioned the circumstance to a Lohana, with whom she went and made a report to a police officer.

The counsel having addressed the jury, and the Judge having summed up the case, the jury found the first prisoner guilty of theft, and the second of dishonestly receiving stolen property. The first was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years, and the second prisoner for three years.

The Sessions were then dissolved.

A CASE OF POLICE OPPRESSION.

THE Sessions Judge at Mymensingh delivered judgment on the 9th in what is known in Bengal as the Tangail case. Sub-Inspector Ram Coomar Chuckerbutty was accused of having, on the 29th of May last, surrounded the house of a zemindar named Janooi Chowdharani with forty constables and chowkidars, professedly for the arrest of thirteen of her relatives and servants on warrants issued under section 19 of the Police Act by the Deputy Magistrate, Babu Soshi Sheekar Dutt. On failing to find them, he used foul language within the hearing of the ladies of the house, and after assaulting the durwan took to the thana in custody eleven inmates of the house against whom no warrant had been issued, for the purpose of making them special constables. The prosecution alleged that the accused acted in collusion with and under the advice of the Deputy Magistrate. Mr. Monmohan Ghose appeared for the prosecution. Both the assessors unhesitatingly found accused guilty under section 342 of the Penal Code of wrongfully confining Janooi's men. Differing from the assessors on a point of law the Judge held that the offence committed came under section 220 of the Penal Code, but he preferred passing sentence under section 342, in accordance with the assessors' opinion, under which accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, half of which term is simple, half rigorous. The Judge held that the use of gross language had been proved, and that the Deputy Magistrate, Soshi SheekarrDutt, who, in the Judge's opinion is unworthy of his high office connived at the high-handedness of the accused. The Judge remarked that the Deputy Magistrate had recourse to unworthy devices and subterfuges, and, disbelieving his evidence, held that the order of the 29th of May appointing Janooi's men special constables was prepared after their arrest in collusion with the Deputy Magistrate in order to justify the illegal proceedings of the accused.

MARRIAGE OF A B. I. SKIPPER.

DURING the stay of the British India Company's steamer Landaura at Mauritius, her Commander, Captain Clark, late of the S.S. Booldana, was married to Miss Harriet Keefe. The ceremony took place on the 10th January, in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Port Louis. A large number of persons were present at the wedding ceremony, including the principal partners of two of the largest firms in Mauritius. In the evening a dance was given on board the Landaura by the officers of the steamer, the vessel having been gaily decorated for the occasion. There were over sixty guests present. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until three o'clock the next morning. At the conclusion of the first part of the dancing programme, the guests adjourned to the saloon, where they partook of a sumptuous supper provided by the officers of the ship. At the supper table several toasts were proposed, including the Captain and officers of the Landaura, which was heartily responded to. During the day one of the other ships in port had the following signal, flying—"Happiness," which was looked upon by the newly married couple as a great honour. Capatin Clark has brought his bride with him to Calcutta.

Holloway's Ointment.—Go where you may, in every country and in all climes, persons will be found who have a ready word of praise for this Ointment. For chaps, chafes, scalds, bruises, and sprains, it is an invaluble remedy; for bad legs, bad breasts, and piles, it may be confidently relied upon for effecting a sound and permanent cure. In cases of puffed ankles, erysipelas, and rheumatism, Holloway's Ointment gives the greatest comfort by reducing the inflammation, cooling the blood, soothing the nerves, adjusting the circulation, and expelling the impurities. This Ointment should have a place in every nursery. It will cure all those manifold skin affections which, originating in childhood, gain strength with the child's growth.

THE LIABILITY OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS TO RATING.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey resumed the hearing of the appeal by the secretary of the Merwan Bhang against the Municipal assessment of Rs. 71. Mr. Craigie represented the appellant and Mr. Crawford appeared for the respondent, the Municipal Commissioner.

The case had been adjourned on the last occasion to enable Mr. Crawford to place his case before the Court. He submitted to the Court that the question to be decided was whether the occupation of the premises by the chairman was not desirable but necessary, and whether his occupation was exclusively for charitable purposes. After quoting many cases in point to show that in questions of the kind the Court had to hold that the occupation was really necessary. In the case before them Mr. Panday's residence in the Bhang was more beneficial than necessary. His duties, too, which he had deputed to, could be performed by the medical superintendent Mr. Crawford pointed to the fact that since 1865 it had not been considered necessary that the chairman of the board of trustees should reside on the spot. Till 1887 the duties of the chairman had not required his presence in the Bhang, and during the lifetime of the late Mr. Merwan Panday, Mr. Crawford pointed out he had not, as chairman of the trust, considered it necessary to live in the Bhang, and concluded by showing from the evidence that Mr. Panday found it merely convenient but not necessary to live on the spot for the transaction of his duties. Mr. Crawford therefore contended that the charity was liable to the rates, as the appellant had not made out a case of reasonable necessity, and that the Court should not construe the act in favour of the subject as, when it was claimed that a property was exempted from the rates it should be clearly shown that it strictly came within the exemption clauses.

In reply to the points raised by Mr. Crawford, Mr. Craigie said that he could not assent to the principle which Mr. Crawford had asked the Court to adopt, and quoted cases in which it was held that the act was to be interpreted in favour of the subject and against Government. Mr. Craigie also contended that, when it was decided to rate a property and it was claimed to be exempted on account of being used exclusively for charity, it should be clearly shown that the property did not come within the exemptions of the Act. Mr. Craigie submitted in conclusion that it had been clearly shown that the occupation of the premises by the chairman was a necessity and an occupation exclusively for charity.

After hearing further arguments his Worship adjourned the case for decision.

MURDER BY A SUPPOSED MADMAN.

AN appeal from a sentence of death passed by Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Sattara, upon Joti bin Shivba, a man supposed to be insane, who made a confession of having murdered a neighbour with an axe, was heard before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Mahadeo Chobal, under instructions from the Registrar, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Mandlik, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The prisoner voluntarily admitted before the committing Magistrate as well as before the Sessions Judge that, on the 7th November last, he killed Hari bin Nana with an axe. He has had a quarrel with the deceased for removing stones from the boundary marks of his land last year, and this year he not only removed the boundary marks, but sowed jowari upon prisoner's land which he had wrongfully appropriated. Prisoner further said he had been ill with fever for the last three months, and as he could not sleep for several nights, he sent for his neighbour, the deceased, and induced him to sleep in his (prisoner's) room; that shortly after midnight one day, he seized an axe, and struck the deceased with it five or six times on his head, and afterwards inflicted several blows with the axe upon his body. To the committing Magistrate the prisoner stated that he did not kill the deceased on account of the quarrel which he had with him, but that as he had been ill four or five months and was heavily indebted, he thought of killing the deceased and then putting an end to his own life. The committing Magistrate thought that the prisoner was insane, and shortly after committing him to the Sessions Court for trial, directed him to be kept under the surveillance of the Civil Surgeon of Sattara. Dr. Greany, Civil Surgeon of Sattara, stated before the Sessions Judge, that he had the prisoner under his observation at the Civil Hospital since the 1st December last; that he had shown no symptoms of insanity; that his general health was fairly good; that he ate and slept well; and that he believed he was sane. Upon the prisoner's own plea of guilty, the Sessions Judge sentenced him to death. Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, confirmed the conviction; but commuted the sentence to one of transportation for life.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS AT AGRA.

THE visit of Sir Frederick Roberts has been the occasion of some gay doings and interesting ceremonies at Agra. On Monday evening a ball was given by the 16th Lucknow Regiment, and on Tuesday morning there was a brigade parade when colours were presented to the 16th Lucknow Regiment. A correspondent gives the following account of these functions:—

MILITARY BALL.

The ball given by the 16th (Lucknow) Regiment went off with great spirit. His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts and staff were present. The ball-room was exquisitely decorated under the able management of Captain Montenaro and the ladies of the regiment. The drawing-room was beautifully carpeted and tastefully got up with Burmese work of art, which evidently had been judiciously selected by Colonel Holmes. The floor was perfect, the lighting brilliant, the music good, and the supper sumptuous. Some of the dresses quite surpassed description. The men of the 16th, selected to guard the colour in the ball-room, averaged six feet four and were much admired. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until the early hours.

BRIGADE PARADE.

On Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock punctually brigade parade commenced under General Rogers. The Commander-in-Chief and staff were present, and after a most careful inspection came the march-past, the artillery leading. B-I Battery, just arrived from Mooltan, under command of Major Joselyn, looked somewhat poor from the long march; however, they trotted past in very good style. The Manchester Regiment under Colonel Saportas looked well and were much noticed for the precision with which their movements were carried out. The Volunteers under Major Hamblin mustered about 150 strong; they certainly have improved. The 16th (Lucknow) Regiment, under command of Colonel Holmes, were in great form.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS.

After the movements they were drawn up and the old colours accompanied by the band playing a solemn dirge marched past. Then they were carried away, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne." The ceremony of the presentation of new colours commenced at 11 a.m. Her Excellency Lady Roberts came forward, accompanied by Lady Sykes, Mrs. Holmes and several distinguished visitors. The consecration service was conducted by the Rev. F. L. Phillips. The choir, accompanied by the band of the Manchester Regiment, sang the *Benedictus Dominus*, after which the benediction was pronounced. Then Major Mitcham and Captain Montenaro submitted the new colours to Lady Roberts, which she presented to Jowahir Singh and Jusrai, the two oldest non-commissioned officers of the regiment, who, kneeling, received the same. Her Excellency spoke with great feeling and clearness; every word was heard distinctly:—

"Soldiers of the 16th, the Lucknow Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry,—I am deeply sensible of the honour which is mine to-day of presenting new colours to such a distinguished regiment, and I rejoice greatly that it should be my privilege to give them into such safe keeping. The device of a turreted gateway which you bear upon your colours and upon your appointments fitly commemorates the heroism and loyalty of those native soldiers who formed part of the garrison of Lucknow in 1857: and who contributed in so large a degree to the defence of the Lucknow Residency. Since those glorious days, when a gallant few held the Bailie Guard for more than four months amidst a storm of shot and shell against vast numbers, the regiment has served in the Duffla campaign, in Afghanistan, and in Burma, and everywhere it has maintained its high reputation. The old colours which were presented to the regiment by that grand soldier Sir Hugh Rose, when Commander-in-Chief in India, are now to be replaced by new ones, and it is my pride and pleasure to feel in making them over to you that they could not be in better hands, and that they will be zealously guarded with your lives if necessary. It may be that in time to come these colours will wave over battle-fields where stout hearts, cool heads, and steady hands will be as urgently needed as ever they were needed in days of yore. Soldiers, let the gallant deeds done by your regiment in those days be ever fresh in your memories, strengthening your hearts to do and dare, and stimulating you to further efforts by which you may win fresh laurels for the Bailie-Guard-ki-Pultan. I now entrust these colours to your guardianship with the fullest confidence that they could be in no more honourable keeping, in the name of the Queen Empress."

A SAD DEATH AT CALCUTTA.

THE *Indian Daily News* records the death at Calcutta under somewhat remarkable circumstances of Mr. D. Mackinnon, Assistant to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.:—

Mr. Mackinnon had only been in India for a few months. He was a young man, only some two-and-twenty years of age, and was of very exceptional physique, standing some six feet, four or five inches. Persons, who were present at any of the recent Calcutta Mounted Rifles assaults-at-arms when barebacked wrestling was practised, could not have failed to notice and admire the splendid figure of the young colossus, who was a terror to the strongest and stood out of the artillery men composing the opposing teams. This magnificent specimen of a man died on Sunday evening; and his untimely death is directly traceable to the conduct of a miserable *mehter*, who was too lazy to perform his work as it should be performed. Mr. Mackinnon and three friends formed a "chummery," and lived together on the upper floor of a house in Government Place, North, next door to Messrs Thacker, Spink and Co.'s shop, and owned by that firm. Some few months since he was attacked by fever, and subsequent to that was frequently ailing. At last malignant typhoid fever declared itself, and another member of the "chummery," Mr. Graham also fell, ill of the same formidable disease. The "chums" had noticed foul smells about their rooms, and complained to the landlords, believing that something had gone wrong with the drains. Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. employed Messrs. Burn and Co., the well-known contractors, to examine the drains without anything objectionable being discovered. It was only after serious mischief had been done, and the doctors came to enquire closely into the house, that the source of contagion was traced. The medical gentlemen carried their researches to the roof of the house immediately over the chummery flat, and they then found that the smell came from above, and not from the drains below. The *mehter* to save himself trouble had been in the habit of carrying the refuse, which it was his duty to remove from the premises, on to the roof, from which the sweepers' staircase communicated, as in many Calcutta houses, and of cramming the foul stuff down one of the waste water-pipes, running from the roof into the street drains. This pipe passed close by the window of Mr. Mackinnon's room. The result is that Mr. Mackinnon died on Sunday night of typhoid fever, and his friend and fellow-resident on the infected flat now lies dangerously ill in hospital.

The question is whether something cannot and ought not to be done to punish the *mehter*, so as to convey a warning to him and to his fellows that the health and lives of their employers cannot be placed in jeopardy in this outrageous fashion with impunity. This is not the first time we have heard of a sweeper's laziness assuming a similar dangerous development. A gentleman some time ago went to live in rooms in the Commercial Buildings; he was not long in discovering the existence of a most unpleasant odour about his rooms, and being of an energetic and determined nature, he succeeded after a few days' search in detecting the cause. The *mehter* employed on the premises was too lazy to do his work properly, and had made a convenience of a pipe much in the same way as was done in the case of Mr. Mackinnon's "Chummery." What can be done with men who act in this way? Is there no better or more effectual means of punishing them than by giving them a thrashing—and incurring liability to prosecution for assault—or simply discharging them only to obtain another situation, and set about deliberately poisoning somebody else? We are not lawyers, but it seems to us the conduct of the *mehter* is nothing less than criminal, and should come under the Penal Code which provides for the punishment of persons who commit rash and negligent acts endangering human life. It is the duty, we consider, of the Police and the Public Prosecutor to look into the matter, and to endeavour to secure that the rascally *mehter* shall be adequately punished, and not allowed a chance of putting his only too successful plan for poisoning people in practice again for some time to come.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, FEB. 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Sup-Assist Apothy is permitted to resign the Service at his own request:—D O Fenwick, Bo Vol Rifle Corps—The following promotion is made:—To be Captain.—Lieut G Lund, vice Roughton, resigned.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captains from the date specified, subject to H Majesty's approval. Staff Corps—Lieuts S M Schneider, D H M Prior and E Inglis, 12th Feb 1888.

The following promotions in the Commissariat Dept. are ordered, with effect from 1st July, 1887, vice Condr Ivory, deceased:—Condr (sub pro tem) E Doe is confirmed in the grade; Sub-Condr (sub pro tem) R Collyer is confirmed in the grade, Sub-Condr W Joice to be Condr (sub pro tem) vice Doe, promoted, from 1st July to 16th Nov, 1887, as on the latter date Condr Willis returned from Burma; and Serjt H D Kettle to be Sub-Condr (sub-pro tem) vice Collyer, promoted, from 1st July to 16th Nov, 1887, as on the latter date Condr Willis returned from Burma.

The following appointment is made with effect from the 1st Nov, 1887:—Capt A W L Bayly, SC, Wing Officer 21st Bo Infy (Offg Depy Assist Qr-Mr Genl, Mhow Divn), to be a Depy Assist Qr-Mr Genl on the Establishment, vice Major Dean-Pitt, R A. This cancels G G O No 596, dated 30th Nov, 1887.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been permitted by the Secy of State to return to duty:—Condr T Crutchley, Ord Dept.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been granted by the Secy of State extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut-Col F W Joseph, SC, three months, medical certificate. Major T Teed, SC, six months, private affairs. Sub-Cond W Hume, Ord Dept, three months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed by the Secy of State to retire from the Service, with effect from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Col J W M Anderson, SC, 23rd March, 1888.

Second-Lieut C T Ducat, 1st Battn Worcester Regt, is appointed a probationer for the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from 2nd Feb, 1888.

Lieut E R I Chitty, 1st Battn Worcester Regt, is appointed a probationer for the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from 1st Feb, 1888.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year:—Capt G C Dobbs, SC, Assist Commissary Genl.

1st Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps.—The following appointment is made to complete the establishment:—To be Lieut.—J R Greaves, Gent.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Rev C A Mason are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 14th Nov, 1887.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Malhar Martand Nadgir is appointed to be a Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Saheb Naroo Venkatesh Sulkar, deceased.

Mr Govind Narayen Kelkar is appointed to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge of Saundatti in the Belgaum Dist, till further orders.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sovani, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Jalgaon in the Khandesh Dist, is appointed Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Yaval in the same district.

Col G H F Codrington, Dist Supt of Police, Satara, is allowed privilege leave for two months from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr H M Gibbs is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Satara Dist during the absence of Col G H F Codrington, or till further orders.

Mr G McCorkell, Actg Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur, in addition to his own duties, from the date of relinquishment of charge of the latter office by Mr J B Alcock, till that of assumption of charge of it by Mr S B Thakur.

Rao Saheb Gopal Ganesh Soman is appointed to be a Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Saheb Harilal Chhaganlal Satyavadi, deceased.

Rao Saheb Siddeshwar Bhaskar Gole is appointed to be a Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Saheb Gopal Ganesh Soman.

Rao Saheb Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe, Second Class, Subordinate Judge of Hubli, is transferred to Chikodi, and Rao Saheb Malhar Martand Nadgir, Second Class, Subordinate Judge of Saundatti, is transferred to Hubli.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe, on his transfer to Chikodi, and Rao Saheb Malhar Martand Nadgir, on his transfer to Hubli, each, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai from Umreth to Surat; Rao Saheb Jhaverilal Lalubhai Thakur from Godhra to Umreth; Rao Saheb Manchandra Balkrishna Chitale from Sangola and Malsiras to Panvel; Rao Saheb Narayan Balkrishna Bramhe from Dahivadi to Sangola and Malsiras; Rao Saheb Gulabdas Laldas Nanavati from Jambusar to Anklesvar; Rao Saheb Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji from Vagra to Jambusar; Rao Saheb Karpurram Manmathram from Panvel to Vagra; and Khan Saheb Rastomji Manchorji Gimi from Kapadvanj to Godhra.

The undermentioned Second Class Subordinate Judges are, on their transfer to the stations specified against their names, invested, each, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50:—Rao Saheb Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai on transfer to Surat; Rao Saheb Jhaverilal Lalubhai Thakur on transfer to Umreth; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale on transfer to Panvel; Rao Saheb Gulabdas Laldas Nanavati on transfer to Anklesbwar; Rao Saheb Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji on transfer to Jambusar; and Rao Saheb Karpurram Manmathram on transfer to Vagra.

Mr. W. H Horsley, Ag Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, is allowed furlough for one year and two months from the 17th March, 1888.

Mr. Navroji Byramji Kaka is appointed to be a Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Saheb Siddheshwar Bhaskar Gole, promoted, and to do duty as Subordinate Judge at Kapadvanj in the Ahmedabad Dist.

Mr Amritrao Vamanaji, Acting Mamlatdar of taluka Salsette in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Azam Mahadeo Ballal Bapat, Actg Head Karkun of taluka Pimpalner in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Azam Vishwanath Janardhan Karandikar, Act Head Karkun of taluka Shahada in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Azam Keshav Govind Mali, Act Head Karkun of taluka Jamner in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Rao Saheb Sakharam Wasudeo Joshi and Rao Saheb Pandurang Shridhar Pathak respectively delivered over and received charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sangamner in the Ahmednagar Dist on the 27th ult.

Mr R S Tipnis relinquished charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, on the 3rd inst.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, to appoint Khan Bahadur Cursetji Palanji Lalkaka to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi Dist Matrimonial Court at Surat, vice Mr Manekji Muncherji, resigned.

Rao Saheb Rango Ramchandra Bhardi, Actg Huzur Deputy Collr, Bijapur, and Magistrate, First Class, is appointed, in the place of the Collr of the district, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur in the preparation and making of the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Bijapur, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

Mr A R Bonus, Assist Collr in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Mr Balvantrao Bhasker Pradhan has been appointed, under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court of Sangameshvar at Devrukh in the Ratnagiri Dist during the absence of Mr Vishnu Ballal Gogte on privilege leave.

Capt J S Ashby, Actg Assist Political Resident, Aden, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Capt J S Ashby with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes as defined in Act IX of 1887.

Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide relinquished charge of the office of first class Subordinate Judge under Act XVII of 1879 for the districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur on the 3rd inst.

Azam Jagannath Vithal Khambete, Actg Head Karkun of taluka Gnhaghar in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. E. M. H. Fulton and the Hon J. R. Naylor respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on the 13th inst.

Khan Bahadur Manakji Nasarwanji Nanawati resumed charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Poona on the 13th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J H Todd, C S, to act as Collr and Magistrate of the district of Kolaba, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Kolaba, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Kolaba Dist during the absence of Mr W F Sinclair, C S, or till further orders.

Mr G M Urquhart, C S, officiated as Dist Registrar of the Panch Mahals from 24th to 30th Nov 1887, both days inclusive.

Khan Bahadur Darasha Dosabhai and Mr R A L Moore, C S, officiated as Dist Registrar of Surat, the former from 24th to 31st Dec 1887 and the latter from 1st to 3rd Jan 1888, both days inclusive.

Mr B G Gilbert-Cooper, Assist Supdt, Sind Revenue Survey, is promoted from the third to the second grade of Assist Supts, with effect from the 12th Nov 1887.

Mr G B Reid, CS, Collr

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR

1888.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16.

THE absence of animation which continues to prevail in the English and Continental Produce Markets, has been reflected here during the week under review. There has, it is true, been a good spot business in Cotton doing on most days at advancing prices ; but much of the activity noticeable in this respect must be credited to local consumers, who have been liberally replenishing their supplies of the raw material; and in future engagements for cotton, or business on any line in other produce by exporters, there has been very little passing. The two other factors, which go to make up our export business, are naturally affected by the dragging state of trade, and accordingly Freights and Exchange have been quiet markets during the past six days. Quotations for the former show little change ; but the course of Exchange was downward until to-day, when it recovered a little, leaving rates, however, 3-32d. below our quotations of a week ago. Government Paper has fluctuated within narrow limits, and closes 3-16 per cent. above the price given in our last for Four per cents. There has been some activity in shares ; but the business has been mostly of a speculative character, and, confined to Mill Scrip, Imports show no improvement ; the demand from the Mofussil continues languid ; and forward business, notwithstanding somewhat easier prices in Manchester, is very slow.

MONEY.—The advance in the rate of the Bank of Bombay, which we reported last week, was rather unexpected, coming as it did so soon after the previous advance, and no great increase in the volume of export business having been apparent in the interval. The weekly statement, however, which was issued on Monday afternoon, disclosed the ground for the precautionary measure taken by the directors in the decrease of some 17½ lakhs in Private Deposits, and a net increase in trade requirements of nearly 16 lakhs ; though owing to considerable Government Deposits, the Bank's actual Cash Balance was only a lakh and a quarter down. No further change was made at the Board meeting this afternoon, and the minimum rate remains at 7 per cent. per annum, Money in the open market being comparatively easy.

EXCHANGE was very quiet on last mail day, no transactions of importance having been reported. Forward rates remained at our quotations ; but ready demand Bank Bills were 1-16d. lower, no better than 1s. 4 15-16d. having been obtainable. Credits were unchanged. The market closed quiet for the week with quotations both for Bank and Mercantile Paper, 1-32d. lower than Friday's rates. Forward Credits were quoted to 5s. 1-32d. for April delivery, and 1s. 5d. for May ; but very few Bills came out on any line. Bank Paper for April was offering at 1s. 4¾d. On reopening on Monday there was a decidedly weaker feeling in the market, and a further decline, say to the extent of 1-32d. from Saturday's closing rates, both in Bank Paper and Mercantile Bills took place. Some ready Wire Transfer was done in the earlier part of the day at 1s. 4 29-32d.; but the rate afterwards drooped to 1s. 4¾d. There were buyers of 3 months' sight Credits for February-March delivery at 1s. 5 1-32d., and for April at 1s. 5d., and at these rates a fair business was reported, the market closing week. Next day a partial further declien of 1-32d. was established ; and yesterday the tone was weak and unsettled. Buyers offered 1s. 4 31-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, both ready and forward, but few Bills came out. Ready Bank Paper and Wire Transfers were quoted 1-32d. lower, and a moderate business was reported in the former for the mail, at 1s. 4 27-32d. The news received by wire this morning that 44 lakhs of Council Drafts were allotted yesterday to Bombay at 1s. 4⅞ d., and afterwards half a lakh to Bombay, and a lakh to Madras at 1-32d. higher, as well as a lakh of Telegraphic on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 15-16d. made our market firmer to-day, at a general advance of 1-32d. in rate. The best rate for 3 months' sight Credits has been 1s. 5d. for delivery to 30th April. Bank Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 4 27-32d. to the 31st March, and 1s. 4 13-16d., for April. The following are our closing quotations for ready business :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 27-32d	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Do. 4 "	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 5d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 5 5-32d.	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Francs 3 "	1·79½	"
Do. 6 "	1·80½	"

The following are the official figures relating to Silver at the Mint :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 8th February, 1888.	48,89,116
Silver received during the week	18,59,086
	67,48,202
New coin paid during the week	13,00,000
	54,48,202
Silver belonging to private individuals	45,14,493
	99,62,695
Last week	99,33,555

GOVERNMENT PAPER, chiefly under the influence of higher rates at Calcutta, became firmer towards the close of last week, and the price of Fours, for cash, hardened to 97 9-16, with forward rates quoted the same as ready for the early March settlement, and at 97 5-16 for the end of that month. The cash rate afterwards drooped to 97½, at which it remained steady to the end of the week, but with a very limited business passing. The same rate was named for money on Monday, the quotation for the end of March account having been slightly lower at 97½ ; but the market continued very quiet, and next day 97 7-16 was quoted at opening for Fours for cash, the rate hardening, however, to the old figure before closing, and the forward price remaining unchanged 97 7-16 to ½ was quoted yesterday for money and for the early March account, Banks having been sellers of a few lakhs for the latter ; but little other business transpired, and the quotation for the end of March account was still 97½. Rates from London and Calcutta having come higher this morning, our market became firmer, and the cash price hardened to 97 9-16, the rates for the beginning and end of next month being 97½, and 97 5-16, respectively. 4½ per cents. have been quoted as low as 103 to 103½ during the past week, but at closing this afternoon 103½ was the nominal rate.

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds are unchanged at 105 ; and Port Trust Bonds are still quoted at 92½.

SHARES.—On most days during the past week there has been a good enquiry for Mill shares chiefly of a speculative nature, and though, in a few cases, a decline in prices has been established, the geneeral tendency has been to a higher level of rates. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening there has been an advance of Rs. 30 per share in Empress Spinning and Weaving ; of Rs. 25 each in Connaught, National, and Queen ; of Rs. 20 in Alliance and Ripon ; of Rs. 15 in Morarjee Gokaldas ; of Rs. 7½ in Lakmidas Khimjee ; and of Rs. 5 per share each in Colaba Land and Mill, Framjee Petit, Howard and Bullough, Imperial, Jevraj Balloo, and Manockjee Petit. On the other hand, our quotation show a decline of Rs. 30 in Khandesh ; of Rs. 25 in New Great Eastern ; of Rs. 10 in Hindustan ; of Rs. 7½ in Khatao Mucconji ; and of Rsi 2½ in Mazagon. In Press Shares Akbar have moved up Rs. 25 during the week ; Sabapathy and Volkarts, Rs. 15 each; and Bombay, Rs. 12½ ; New Berar are Rs. 17½ and Mofussil Rs. 2½ lower. In miscellaneous companies Bombay and Burma have advanced Rs. 50 for the first, and Rs. 5 for the second issue. Bapty Flour are Rs. 2 dearer ; Clydesdale Dyeing have advanced Rs. 5. Thacker & Co. have declined Rs. 5 ; and Bombay Telephone, Rs. 1½. Bank of Madras shares are quoted Rs. 35 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A moderate business is again reported in imported goods, the clearances for the past week being estimated at about 2,800 packages all told. Demand from up-country for staple *Grays* shows no improvement whatever ; but rates have been firmly maintained in view of a falling Exchange. Dealers, moreover, are not burdened with heavy stocks, which make them indifferent sellers. We call rates for all *Grey Goods* steady at our last quotations. *Bleached*, *Turkey Red*, *Dyed* and *Printed* cloths are also quite unchanged in value. The market for *Local Goods* has been fairly steady, the unusual strength of the Yarn market keeping rates at their previous level. The off-take for the week is put down at about 2,300 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business is again reported in imported Yarns ; and the market is called steady at previous rates. In *Local Spinnings* a small lot of 20s has obtained the top price of 7 1-16 annas per lb., but this is an exceptional rate. Millowners are very firm, and having sold considerable quantities ahead, refuse all offers based on the current level of rates, and hence the falling off in business, which is indicated by the week's sales, aggregating some 3,500 bales. The following are this afternoon's official quotations :—

Twist	No.	6s	Mule, Ans.	4½	per lb.
"	"	8s	" "	4¾	"
"	"	10s	" "	5¼ to 5⅜	"
"	"	12s	" "	5⅝ to 5⅞	"
"	"	16s	" "	6⅛ to 6⅜	"
"	"	20s	" "	6 5-16 to 7 1-16	"
"	"	24s	" "	7⅜ to 7½	"
"	"	30s	" "	8¼ to 9	"

METALS.—Only a small business has been passing in *Copper* ; but the market is steady at previous rates. *Yellow Metal*, on the other hand, is firm and prices this evening show an advance of Re. 1 on our last weekly quotations. For *Iron* there has been only a small enquiry ; but the market may be called steady at the old quotations.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Arrival business in this staple has been as slack as ever during the past week, buyers on the other side appearing unwilling to operate forward at current rates in view of the uncertainty which, notwithstanding the continuance of comparatively heavy Receipts at the American Ports, appears to still prevail regarding the future course of Cotton during the present season. There has however been a good demand here for ready stuff of the new crop, and though, under the influence of home telegrams, enquiry has been slacker on some days than on others, a considerable business has, upon the whole, been done, and an advance in prices has been generally established. Notably has this been the case with Bengals, which have been much wanted and the rates for which have been put up since last mail Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per candy, while higher quotations again have been named for delivery after the present month, especially for "Fine," owing to the short outturn which this crop is expected to give. The daily purchases of this growth have averaged some 750 bales, at prices ranging from Rs. 170½ to Rs. 182 per candy. Oomra descriptions are generally rather higher, and of these about 7,500 bales have been taken since last mail, consisting chiefly of Julgaum, at Rs. 203-8 ; Barsee, at Rs. 220-24½ ; Khanganm, at Rs. 210-12 ; and smaller lots of Dhulia, at Rs. 190-2½ and Karanja, at Rs. 216. Some 750 bales of ready Mowa have changed hands, at Rs. 219-21 ; and small parcels of Jamboosir, and Ginned Amli, at Rs. 230, and Rs. 219½ respectively. Broach and Bhownuggur are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 dearer, and almost the only arrival business reported has been in the former growth, for which contracts for some 1,500 to 2,000 bales of "Fine" have been made for March delivery at Rs. 239-40 per candy. Present arrivals of Broach show more or less stain, as was expected, and do not class higher than "Fully Good," but that the higher grade is confidently looked for later on is shown by the sales above referred to.

A large portion of the purchases of ready Cotton during the week under review have been for local consumption by the Mills ; and, in addition, some 750 bales of old stuff, consisting of Compta, at Rs. 169-80, and Dharwars, at Rs. 199, have been taken by the same buyers.

During the past week 41,500 bales of New Cotton came forward, which is about on a level with the arivals at this time last year ; but it will be seen from the subjoined statement that the present season's Receipts, so far, show a deficiency of some 132,000 bales compared with 1887.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

		Per Candy.	C. & F. Per lb.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 182	= 3 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	" 177	= 3 13-16d.
Do. Good.	do.	" 175	= 3 25-32d.
Oomra, Fine	do. (Good Staple)	" 226	= 4¼d.
Do. Fully Good	do. do.	" 220	= 4 23-32d.
Do. Good	do. do.	" 214	= 4 19-32d.
Khandeish, Good,	do.	" 204	= 4¼d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	" 195	= 4 3-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good,	do. Feb. March	" 202	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Good	do.	" 195	= 4 3-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	" 188	= 4d.
Broach, Fine,	March	" 242	= 4 5-32d.
Do. Good	do.	" 230	= 4 29-32d.
Dhollera, Fine,	April	" 219	= 4 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	" 210	= 4½d.
Do. Good	do.	" 201	= 4 5-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	May	" 207	= 4 15-32d.
Westerns, Good	June	" 192	= 4¼d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay are as follows :—

	Season. 1887-88. Bales.	Season. 1886-87. Bales.
Bengals	96,000	126,600
Oomras—		
Berar	65,300	154,400
Khandeish	87,000	88,100
Barsi and Nugger	16,200	22,800
Hingunghaut	450	18,800
Dhollera	9,800	7,000
Sind & Persian	10,700	5,000
Broach	2,800	...
	288,250	420,200

WHEAT has been dull throughout the week, and only a small ready business has been going on in Pessy between dealers generally at previous rates. In contracts for the new crop no transactions with exporters have transpired ; but a little is reported to have been doing among dealers at the following quotations for April-May delivery :—

Fine Pessy (91 per cwt.)	Rs. 4	5	0 per cwt.
Do. (85 per cwt.)	" 4	4	0 "
Delhi No. 1	" 4	5	0 "

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been dull and declining, and rates may be called 1 to 2 annas lower, at Rs. 6-1-0 to Rs. 6-3-0 for old stuff, new seed for April-May delivery being quoted at Rs. 6-2-0 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is neglected for the little old which is obtainable ; and for new there is no enquiry from exporters. We quote new for April-May delivery.

Yellow Cawnpore	Rs.	5	10	6 per cwt.
Do. Guzerat	"	6	2	0 "
Brown Delhi	"	5	2	0 "
Do. Cawnpore	"	5	1	6 "

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years.

Receipts.	1888. Bales.	1887. Bales.	1886. Bales.
For the week	42,821	42,695	32,113
From 1st Jan. to 15th Feb.	330,001	267,270	232,091
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the week	43,990	25,723	9,502
From 1st Jan. to 15th Feb.	126,690	144,026	108,210
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	848	955	1,051
From 1st Jan. to 15th Feb.	4,750	3,975	5,197

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1888. Cwts.	1887. Cwts	1886. Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	48,350	93,727	129,667
" From 1st Jan. to 15th Feb.	449,532	932,393	1,009,026
Linseed—For the week	44,560	35,825	29,709
" From 1st Jan. to 15th Feb.	226,772	195,535	263,971
Rapeseed—For the week	2,158	968	7,775
" From 1st Jan. to 15th Feb.	21,727	21,330	46,978
Gingelly Seed—For the week	31,977	40,850	56,824
" From 1st Jan. to 15th Feb.	351,934	345,792	376,863

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1888. Cwts.	1887. Cwts.	1886. Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	39,640	238,049	81,999
" From 1st Jan. to 15th Feb.	311,557	1,201,780	935,095
Linseed—For the week	28,050	14,764	33,221
" From 1st Jan. to 15th Feb.	208,542	164,352	237,530
Rapeseed—For the week	945	2,051	...
" From 1st Jan. to 15th Feb.	63,990	64,416	80,379
Gingelly Seed—For the week	39,793	47,772	10,135
" From 1st Jan. to 15th Feb.	314,359	242,155	241,922

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	775
Bank of Bengal	48,000	500	all	10 do.	865xd
Bank of Madras	16,000	400	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. ltd.		100			
Corporation	60,000		all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	37,230	$125		5 pct.	125
		200			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R., 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	£1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,080
Indian Fire Assurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RIX—February 13, at Belgaum, the wife of W. B. Rix, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., of a son.

DEATH.

PURVEZ—February 16, at 10 a.m., at his residence, Alice Villa in Poona, Manockji Hormusji Parvez or Contractor, father of Nowrosji Maneckji.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONKLIN—February 13, in Ranipet, the wife of the Rev J W Conklin, of a daughter.
FORSYTH—February 9, at Moradabad, the wife of J H P Forsyth, Executive Engineer, of a son.
HOPKINS—February 11, at Shahjehanpore, the wife of Captain C H Innes Hopkins, Scottish Rifles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COOPER—KELLY—February 8, at St John's Church, Peshawar, by the Rev C A Gillmore, Mary Geordina Kelly to Sub-Conductor Joseph Cooper, Chief Warder, Peshawar Military Prison.
MARTIN—ROBSON—February 8, at Ulwar, Rajputana, by the Rev Wm Robb, M.A., Nusseerabad, assisted by the Rev A P C Jamieson, Ulwar, the Rev Wm F Martin, M.A., Deoli, to Lilla, eldest daughter of the Rev John Robson, D.D., Aberdeen, Scotland, formerly of Ajmere.
MAELZER—FRENCH—At Holy Emmanuel Church, South Black Town, Madras, by the Rev C H Maldon, assisted by the Rev E Gibson, Belinda, the youngest daughter of the late Mr Thomas French, of Madras, to Hermann Maelzer, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

KADE—February 13, at Madras, of debility with old age, Elizabeth, widow of the late Conductor J W Kade, Ordnance Department, and aunt to Sir Peter Eade, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.P., Senior Physician to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and some time Mayor of Norwich.
LAMBERT—February 12, at Madras, Henry Macallister, infant son of W Lambert, aged 14 months.
RENNICK—February 7, at Fatehgarh, Mrs Theresa Rennick, third daughter of the late Major Louis Derridon, and widow of the late Dr Alex Rennick, aged 55 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1888.

THE studied ambiguity of Sir James Fergusson's reply to the questions put to the Government in the House of Commons relative to the understanding alleged to have been come to with the Central Powers will doubtless give rise to a great deal of anxiety. No one can tell the extent of the obligations incurred by England on the responsibility of the Foreign Minister, who is unfortunately his own Prime Minister, and therefore responsible hierarchically to no one but himself. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated oracularly on the 15th inst. that England had entered into no engagement pledging herself to any action on the part of her navy, "except such as is already known to the public." So then there is a pledge, which it is assumed is known to the public. This admission contrasts strangely with the declaration made by the Under-Secretary on the 11th instant, just four days previously, that England "was not pledged to afford the support of her arms to Italy or to any other Power." Nothing could be more explicit than this statement, but what becomes of it when we are told that there is no engagement "except"—such as is known to the public ? The discrepancy is glaring ; and it gets additional significance from the confessed or professed inability of Sir James to reply to the question whether any engagement of the nature in question is contemplated in regard to Italy. The reticence is explicable in one way only. Now what does the public really know of this hypothetical engagement to protect the Italian (or the Italian and the Austrian) seaboard against an attack by the French Navy ? On the 30th November, the *Cologne Gazette* and the Paris *Journal des Debats* both stated that "the negotiations with England by Germany, Austria and Italy, the members of the recently completed Tripartite Alliance, are nearly complete," and then went on to say specifically that "these negotiations have for their object to secure the eventual co-operation of the British Navy to defend the balance of power in the Mediterranean, especially in case the integrity of Turkey should be menaced." A few days later the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* mentioned incidentally and without giving to the fact any of the prominence which from its nature it seemed to merit, that he learned on "prime" authority (that of the English legation at Berlin apparently) that though it was true that the English Cabinet regarded with pleasure and approval the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance, "that Cabinet has not hitherto—and here I have prime authority for what I am stating—by any means signified its formal adhesion to the Tripartite Treaty, or even agreed to place the British fleet in certain eventualities at the disposal of its signatories." This sentence discloses between the lines that, though not formally, yet virtually, the Cabinet, which regarded the Tripartite Alliance not only with approval but with pleasure, had intimated its adhesion to the Alliance, with or without some limitation, and that the agreement to place the fleet in the case of certain eventualities at the disposal of the signatories had been come to in principle and in effect, though not "even" that trifling condition was as yet set down in black and white. Not to give too much emphasis to this half-hearted denial of an engagement that had been virtually arrived at, the correspondent went on to say that "the main ground for the prevailing belief" that England had given her adhesion to the Tripartite Alliance and promised the support of her fleet in the Mediterranean was the publication in the *Cologne Gazette* of a letter from Berlin, in which the writer said that negotiations to that effect were pending ; but that was a very different thing from saying that "the object of the negotiations had been already achieved." The *Times'* correspondent even goes so far as to say that what the writer to the semi-official *Cologne Gazette* "meant" to say was that efforts were being made to induce England to promise her naval support to the Triple Alliance, and that negotiations on the subject were still pending.

Here then we have two facts which may be regarded as indisputable—that the English Cabinet regarded with unconcealed satisfaction the conclusion of the Triple Alliance, and that efforts were in progress at the end of November to induce the Cabinet to place the British Navy at the disposal of the allies. In the January number of the *Fortnightly Review* Sir Charles Dilke, who is as well informed on questions of international politics as any statesman in Europe, mentioned as a fact well-known that Lord Salisbury, while declining the invitation of the Central Powers to join in an offensive and defensive alliance to maintain the *status quo* on the Rhine and in the Mediterranean, had entered into a more limited engagement, having for its object the security of the Italian Coast against a French invasion. Beyond this the public know really nothing of the engagement contracted by the Cabinet with the Allied Powers. Is the public right in believing that there is an engagement or any kind of obligation to use the British Navy for the defence of the Italian and perhaps also of the Austrian littoral in case of a war between either of those Powers and France, either singly or in alliance with Russia ? If such a belief be incompatible with Sir James Fergusson's declaration on the 11th inst. that England is not pledged to afford the assistance of her arms to Italy or to any other Power, it is quite consistent with the vagueness of his answer to an interpellation on the subject on the 15th, and the still more significant refusal to reply to a direct question whether there is an intention to contract such obligation in regard to Italy. There can be no reasonable doubt that the Cabinet has given, if not a pledge, at all events a conditional promise very near akin to a pledge, and that the country stands practically committed to a momentous international combination, to the scope and consequences of which no one can assign limits. If the people of England wake up one of these mornings to find that they are involved in hostilities in the Mediterranean, what will they say to the Ministry ? Probably this—that they had done far more than Lord Beaconsfield shrank from doing when Austria proposed to his Cabinet an Alliance which would have associated England in an armed combination against Russia alone, then reasonably suspected of an intention to resume her designs in the South-East of Europe. To refuse to take part in an alliance against Russia was the measure of Lord Beaconsfield's prudence ; it is just possible that the readiness of Lord Salisbury to take the risk of having on his hands Russia and France together is the measure of his lordship's imprudence. It cannot be too often repeated that England cannot be at war with France in the Mediterranean, and at peace in the Channel.

NOT a little of the wonderful success that has been achieved in connection with Lady Reay's Bazaar is due to the efforts of residents of Poona. A suggestion has come from the capital of the Deccan that in recognition of their efforts a portion of the surplus which has been realised, over and above what was required for the original purpose for which the bazaar was held, should be devoted to the raising of a fund for nurses at the Sassoon Hospital at Poona, or to an addition to the building. This excellent institution, which is open to the sick of every class and caste without distinction, has been of late steadily extending its sphere of action ; and it has in some ways almost exceeded its capabilities. Several ladies have been appointed as Sisters, and quarters have recently been constructed for them to live in. There are also one or two European nurses, who, as well as the Sisters, attend to the native and the European patients alike ; but their number is not sufficient for the work to be done, and there is not proper accommodation for them. The hospital would be an admirable training-school for nurses ; and probationers are forthcoming in abundance, but there is no place to put them in. The Sisters have kindly volunteered to take two probationers under their wing in the building lately handed over to them ; but it would not be expedient to accept this graceful offer otherwise than as a temporary measure. Besides rooms for nurses and probationers, additioual accommodation is urgently required to form a lying-in-hospital. In 1885 there were 25 midwifery cases in the hospital, in 1886 there were 40, last year over 60, and this year the number will probably reach a hundred. The patients in these cases are generally women of the poorer class. They are by no means all residents of Poona. Many go to Poona from Bombay on account of the more bracing climate ; others go from Satara, Ahmednagar and Surat. But the accommodation for lying-in cases is very deficient. A good case has, we think, been made out on behalf of the Sassoon Hospital; and doubtless favourable consideration will be given to any application for an assignment from the funds now in hand. In the event of this not being acceded to, a special effort on this behalf would doubtless prove successful.

YESTERDAY there was still another abortive attempt to form a quorum for a meeting of the Bombay Corporation to consider the Budget for the current year. This particular Budget has had the benefit of being considered at seven meetings, the first of which was held on the 9th of January. Besides these meetings there was one which was advertised but not held, and three for which no quorum could be procured. Sir Henry Morland, the Chairman, yesterday expressed his great regret that the important work of disposing of the Budget has been delayed beyond all precedent, the most important part of it being as yet unconsidered and undiscussed, although a great and unusual number of meetings had been held—to say nothing of those which have been convened and not held. We sympathise with the Chairman, who has been very assiduous in his devotion to the duties of an arduous office. We supplement his observations yesterday, in which we quite concur, with some figures which show that of old time, and indeed up to a very recent date, things were not thus. The Budget of 1885-6 was considered in three meetings, and finally disposed of at the last meeting, held on the 26th January 1885. Two meetings sufficed for the consideration of the Budget of 1886-7, the second and last of which got through its work on the 5th February 1886. The Budget of 1887-88 took four meetings, the last of which was held on the 19th January 1887. This showed a degree of promptitude and of zeal the more commendable, as the Corporation was then busy with preparations for the due celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee on the 17th February—just a year ago to-day ! What is the cause of the great difference between now and then ? Simply this, so far as the oldest inhabitants can make out, that in the interval a School of Municipal loquacity has taken its rise which subordinates the duty of doing the work to be done, to the pleasure of talking about it *ad lib.* Men of business, finding that the talkers have it all pretty much to themselves, stay away and leave the field to those who make such good use of their time. Then there are no quorums, or if quorums, there is no business, and so the Corporation finds how easy it is not to do it. The "splendid service" to the cause of Local Self-Government thus achieved is duly commemorated in self-laudatory harangues which find an echo in empty heads.

THE *Government Gazette* yesterday announced that the post of Surgeon-General had been conferred upon Deputy Surgeon-General Pinkerton, now in charge of the Sind District, whom we named a couple of days since as one of the two most likely successors to Dr. Moore. Following the ordinary course, promotion to the vacant rank of Surgeon-General was offered first to Dr. Vandyke Carter, who stands at the head of the list of Brigade Surgeons, and on his declining the post, to the next in order of seniority, Dr. Langley, but he, too, for professional and personal reasons, declined to accept a post which would have entailed removal to Karachi. Then in succession the offer was made to Dr. Hunter, Dr. Dymock, Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, and Dr. Sexton, Port Surgeon at Aden, and, next in order of seniority, to Dr. Hojel, and each in succession declined it. The remaining three Brigade-Surgeons are Drs. Turnbull, Henry Cook, and Lyon. The refusal of promotion to a higher grade by six medical officers is a remarkable circumstance, easily accounted for, however, in some instances by the rule which debars Deputy Surgeons-General from private practice and consultation.

THE new Dock is sufficiently near completion to allow the waters to be admitted next week. The filling of the Dock will commence at about five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, in the presence of the Port Trustees and of so many of the public as may wish to assist on an occasion of so much interest. The approach will need a certain amount of dredging which will occupy about a fortnight, and the ceremonial of opening the Dock will take place on a date to be fixed hereafter—at the end of March or the beginning of April.

THE announcement, not at all unexpected, that Sir Charles Turner, who so recently returned to England

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The announcement that Baron Henry de Worms was likely to succeed Sir Henry Holland is premature. The latter has no intention of retiring at present.

Baron de Worms will very probably undertake the duties of Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SENTENCES ON NATIONALISTS.

Mr. J. D. Pyne and Father Stephens have each been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Both have lodged appeals.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CANADIAN FISHERIES DISPUTE.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 15.

The North American Fisheries Treaty was signed this evening.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

Sir Charles Turner, C.I.E., late Chief Justice of Madras, has been appointed to the seat in the Council of the Secretary of State for India, tendered vacant by the death of Sir Henry Maine.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 16.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury left here yesterday afternoon for Bombay.

PORT SAID, FEB. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. India, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, FEB. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Henzada, outward bound for Kurrachee and Bombay, left here this evening.

HONGKONG, FEB. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Lombardy (extra), which left Bombay on the 26th January, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 16.

The Italian steamer Stura left here for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, FEB. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur, with the Australian and China mails, left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
Bar Silver	43 15-16
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅜
4½ per cent. do.	72⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½

THE Commander-in-Chief inspected the troops, barracks, and hospitals at Cawnpore on Saturday, and left for Agra at midnight.

MR. STEPHEN JACOB for the present assists in the preparation of the Budget, but afterwards goes to the North-West Provinces as Accountant-General.

THE Lord Bishop of Calcutta, accompanied by Miss Johnson, leaves India on the 9th proximo, and will be absent for about eight months.

IT is understood that the appointments to the chief posts in Hyderabad, Rajputana and Indore, to provide for impending retirements, will not be settled until the return to India of the Foreign Secretary.

A STATEMENT has been published that the Legislative Department of the Government of India has under preparation a Land Revenue and Rent Code for India. All that is really being done is that the Legal Member is having a collection made of the Revenue Laws of the various Provinces to be printed and bound together in one volume for the purpose of easy reference.

THE 32nd Pioneers are now busy bridging and improving the road between Siliguri and the Teesta river, in British territory.

A LITTLE time back some particulars were published of a scheme for working the Eastern and Northern Bengal Railways in combination with the Darjeeling line, with Mr. Franklin Prestage, the Manager of the last named concern, at the helm. The scheme has fallen through. A proposal for bringing one of the lines named, the Eastern Bengal, under the management of the Bengal Central Company, has been made from home; but this again appears to find no favour with the Government of India.

THE other day four robbers broke open a wall of a bungalow occupied by a European milliner at Mhow at two o'clock in the morning, and entering the house removed a box containing valuables. The owner was alone in the house, and when she woke up and challenged the robbers she was attacked by one of them with a stick which was aimed at her head, but struck her arm. She then ran out screaming for help when the robbers bolted. Next morning the box was found lying in a nullah close by, minus the valuables. No trace of the robbers has yet been found, although the cantonment police are on the look out.

THE Civil Courts in the Poona district will close for the ordinary annual six weeks adjournment from the 23rd April, and those in the Ratnagherry district from the 4th April to the 15th May. The district court at Poona, however, will close from the 9th April, and the subordinate court of Dupoli from the 21st April.

Apropos of the Punjab University scandal, the Lahore paper learns that some precautionary rearrangements are being carried out in the subordinate establishments. Five clerks have been discharged, the first three receiving three months' pay in lieu of notice, and the remaining two one month's pay. The post of head-clerk has been abolished, and a sub-committee has been appointed to reorganise the duties and salaries of the establishment to be attached to the Registrar's Office.

THERE was a derailment at Mokameh Ghat on the 10th instant owing to a pointsman putting an engine with some wagons on two lines. Thirteen wagons were damaged, some of them extensively, owing to the speed at which they were going. The pointsman has been arrested. There is to be a judicial inquiry into the collision which occurred at Mokameh, E. I. R., the other day.

A BIG robbery of jewellery is reported to have occurred on the 10th instant. A native gentleman booked his luggage from Mozufferpore, *via* Digha Ghat, to the E. I. R. On arrival at Bankipore one of the boxes was found to be open, and further examination showed that a case containing seven thousand rupees worth of jewellery had been taken from it. The police have no clue to the thieves.

AFTER the delivery of the Budget Statement the Public Works Minister will probably make a considerable tour towards the South, visiting, among other points, the field of operations of the Bengal-Nagpur Company.

LIEUTENANT BAIRD'S party on the Chittagong border, who have been reinforced by 50 frontier policemen under Mr. Walker, Assistant Superintendent of Police, are reported to be making great efforts to cut off the raiders who killed Lieutenant Stewart in the Saichal Valley.

IT has been decided that the Office of Examiner of State Railway Accounts, now at Bellary, be done away with; as all the State lines have been transferred to the South Indian Railway, the Bellary-Kistna line being handed over to the Southern Mahratta Railway. The accounts of these lines will be kept in the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras. These arrangements come into effect on the 1st April next.

IN Jhelum, a week ago, a bunniah, named Devi Dyal, married a woman over 25 years of age without the knowledge of his neighbours, on payment of Rs. 300 to her parents, who have now disappeared. It is said that she has a husband who is living, to whom she was married a couple of years ago, and that her parents are professional dealers in daughters. This has created some excitement. The woman is yet with Devi Dyal and acknowledges her first marriage.

AN unusual encounter is reported to have taken place at the Lahore Central Jail on Saturday night between an European warder, named Austin, and a baboon belonging to a contractor. The monkey having escaped got into the warder's house, and Austin came out to discover the cause of the noise at his door. On re-entering the baboon was on the table and immediately attacked the warder, who, after a fierce struggle, killed the monkey, but sustained severe injuries, and is now in a precarious condition.

DR. K. N. BAHADURJEE, the first native of Western India, who ever took the M.D. degree of London, returned to Bombay by last mail. He brings with him the eulogiums of medical authorities at home and of Professor Liebrich, of the Berlin University, in which Dr. Bahadurjee has studied. He proposes to devote his time and energies to researches in the native *Materia Medica* of India. During his career of study in Europe, Dr. Bahadurjee gained half-a-dozen medals and earned distinction for his remarkable talent for five scientific observations.

DURING Mr. Lyall's stay at Sialkot on the 11th, in the course of his tour, he was visited by his Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir, who drove in from Jammu for that purpose, and also by the son of the Chitral Chief, who is on his return journey from Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor could not visit Jammu owing to the prevalence of cholera there. Mr. Lyall may soon visit Quetta.

THE Mohunt (high priest) of the Hindus at Tirupati is the first amongst those who belong to the religious orders in the East to use the telephone. This enlightened prelate has just had a line erected from his house just outside the town of Tirupati to the large celebrated temple on the hills, a distance of twelve miles, and another short line has been put up, connecting this temple and the residence with the smaller temple in the town itself. Both lines are reported to be in excellent working order. Mr. J. Stiven, Agent for the Oriental Telephone Company for Madras, who directed the erection of the line, proceeded to Tirupati last Saturday evening. He will be met at Tirupati by Mr. Paul from Bombay, a director of the Company, when the lines will be finally inspected and handed over.

NEWS from Mhow says that Sir Lepel Griffin has decided in favour of the Mahomedan community, and ordered that the Bengali Masjid should be reopened and restored to the Kazee until the seceders have established their right to possess it by a civil suit. This decision has given entire satisfaction.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin will not occupy the new Government House on their return to Simla. The place is not yet finished.

WHILE the P. and O. Company's steamer Rewa was going down to Diamond Harbour on Saturday to embark Lord Connemara and party for Madras, she collided with the same Company's steamer Java, doing considerable damage to the latter. The Java had been purposely taken alongside of the left bank to make way for the Rewa, which seemed to be heading for her as if refusing to answer her helm. The Rewa struck the Java on the port quarter and damaged her upper works. The collision occurred at Reyapur Reach, just below Devil's Point. The Rewa did not receive great damage.

THE Calcutta papers announce the death of Mr. Donald Mackinnon, Assistant to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., of the British India Steam Navigation Company. It has transpired that Mr. Mackinnon's death is due to the gross misconduct of a sweeper who had used the waste-water piperunning from the roof of the house as a receptacle of filth. Another gentleman living in the house is lying ill with fever. This is not the first occasion in Calcutta where a fatal outbreak of typhoid has occurred owing to this practice on the part of sweepers. It is now suggested that the offender in this particular case should be prosecuted.

A TELEGRAM from Cuttack states that a meeting has been held, attended by 3,000 people, at which a Committee was appointed with authority to petition Government for a reduction of the salt duty and for a revisal of the old rules under which salt was manufactured in Orissa before the Salt Department in Orissa was transferred to the hands of the Madras Government.

MR. GUILFORD MOLESWORTH has reached Calcutta after a tour in Upper India. He proceeds shortly to Burma to examine the progress made with the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway. This line has been so rapidly pushed on that the first engine is expected to be got through within two months from the present time. Regular traffic will, of course, not be possible until next cold weather, as the earthwork must be allowed to settle during the rains. The line will be one of the most quickly built on record in India.

THE first statement of a scientific character, explanatory of the heavy mortality among horses, and transport animals in the Burma Expedition is made by the Indian *Journal of Veterinary Science*. But even that article is disappointing from its lack of information, and is confessedly written with the view of promoting inquiry. All we are told is that *surra*, and in a less degree, *kumree*, were the peculiar diseases which carried off hundreds of ponies, horses, and mules, and that the first of these, *surra*, though not easy of detection without veterinary experience, is a well understood affection of a febrile nature, characterized by relapses and invariable fatality, and attributable to an organism in the blood called a spirilloid. This disease is both aggravated and largely induced by poor feeding, exposure in the jungles, and neglect; and it was because of the irregular life our Cavalry and Mounted Infantry had to lead in the pursuit of dacoits that our loss in horses was so heavy. Mules resist the disease longer than horses and ponies, and Burmese animals longer than those imported from India. Imported horses may not catch the affection the first season, but are almost sure to do so the second year if they be insufficiently fed and ill-cared for. The *Journal* does not fail to press upon the authorities the importance of engaging an adequate staff of Veterinary Surgeons.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT ERNEST RICHARD INGLIS CHITTY, and second Lieutenant Claude Tullock Ducat, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, have been appointed probationers for the Bombay Staff Corps.

CAPTAIN G. C. DOBBS, S.C., Assistant Commissary-General, has been granted leave out of India for one year on private affairs.

COLONEL C. H. F. CODRINGTON, District Superintendent of Police, Satara, has been allowed privilege leave for two months. Mr. H. M. Gibbs will act during his absence.

LIEUTENANT G. LUND has been appointed to be a Captain in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Major Roughton to the command of the Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Mr. J. R. GREAVES has been appointed to be a lieutenant in the 1st B. B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE following officers have been appointed to be captains on the completion of eleven years' service:—Lieutenants Stewart Melvill Schneider, Herbert Morris Prior, and Ernest Inglis.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted to the following officers:—Major T. Teed, S.C., six months, on private affairs; and Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Joseph, S.C., three months, on medical certificate.

NEW colours have been presented at Agra to the 16th Bengal Infantry, the Lucknow Regiment, by Lady Roberts, in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief and Staff.

THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In common with many other ex-residents of Bombay, I have taken a very lively interest in the proceedings of the Committee to whom the question as to the future expansion of the city was referred, and to their report upon it. I had the pleasure to reside for upwards of a quarter of a century in Bombay, and my heart is there still. This must be my excuse for thrusting my opinions upon you, and, with your permission, upon the public. I am sorry to have to begin by saying that I totally disagree both with you and the Committee in thinking that the land by the Cooperage would be a good site for a new Government House.

The house itself would occupy a very large area of ground, and in addition space would have to be provided for cook-rooms, servants' quarters, stables and coach-houses, and, I presume, the Governor's band and body-guard would have to be located within the grounds.

When a tumasha took place at Government House where would be the grounds in which room for a couple of hundred carriages at least would be required while it was going on? In my opinion ten times as much land as the Cooperage site would afford must be found for the new Government House. I venture to express a very decided opinion that no building at all should be allowed to be erected on the Cooperage ground or near it. There is not a bit too much breathing space for people living in the Fort, and for the crowds with which the Esplanade swarms of an evening. The sands below, when I first went to Bombay, were very much used by the public and were supposed to belong to it. They were handed over to the B. B. and C. I. Railway in rather an arbitrary fashion. I never heard that the public got any compensation for being deprived of those sands.

The site I would point out for the new Government House, (if one is to be built) is Mr. Virjeevundass Madhavdass' land on the left of the road shortly after crossing the Vellard from Mahaluxmee. There is a house there in which Mr. John Fleming formerly lived. By diverting the present old Worlee Road and taking in land from the flats opposite any quantity of space that might be required for garden or ornamental grounds could be added. If this site should not be approved of I think an excellent one could be found by going further on in the direction of Worlee. But one thing I would stipulate for. Next the sea there must be kept open a wide road for the use of the public. Nothing so much it always appeared to me was wanted in Bombay as a Marine drive. Breach Candy is all very well, but there is so little of it.

The great desideratum is a road running along the seashore for miles with no houses or buildings of any kind between it and the sea. Such a road as this would in the evening be lined with carriages whose occupants would sit and "eat the air" at their leisure.

I see the Committee have suggested this very road, namely, from the pumping station to the end of Worlee. I beg to remind you of a leading article which appeared in your paper some years ago, urging that the making of this road should be taken in hand at once.

I know I shall encounter one objection, namely, that the Sluices would be too near; but I imagine there is engineering skill enough in Bombay to devise a scheme for preventing their being a nuisance. If this cannot be done the drain exit must be taken to some other part of the island, as it will never do to allow the western or seaside to be polluted, so that it cannot be used as a residential quarter of the town. Look how convenient a site for Government House anywhere in this neighbourhood would be—within easy reach of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Byculla, Parell, and even Bandora, and not further from the Fort and Colaba than the present Government House is. Mahim Sands should of course always be kept open as they now are, where the most delightful gallops can be enjoyed in the monsoon as well as at any other time of the year. I prophecy that if Government House were located anywhere between Breach Candy Vellard and Worlee all the sites in and about Bandora would be very soon covered with houses, which would be readily occupied by Europeans, who now think Bandora too far. Bombay cannot be pushed farther south or east, so it must be moved northward and westward.—Yours, &c.,

A FORMER RESIDENT OF BOMBAY.

London, Jan. 27.

RETIREMENTS IN 1888.

THE commands of not less than four Native Infantry Regiments in the Bombay Presidency become vacant in the current year, and in less than twelve months this number will be increased to five. On the 8th April Colonel G. F. Beville, of the Marine Battalion, will retire on completion of seven years in command; on the 13th May, Colonel F. T. Humfrey, of the 20th B. I., on completion of seven years' command; on the 19th September, Colonel J. H. Drummond, of the 22nd B.I., on attaining 55 years of age; and on the 2nd August Colonel F. P. Forteath, 4th B. I. (Rifles,) on attaining 55 years of age. On the 17th February, 1889, Colonel C. J. Anderson, of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, will follow his comrades of the Infantry into retirement on completing his seventh year in command.

Colonel Beville first joined the Army on the 4th September '55, in the 13th N.I. He was admitted into the Staff Corps on the 18th February '61; Captain, 4th September '67; Major, 15th August '68; Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th July '77; Colonel, 11th July '81; after having become Commandant of the 21st Bombay Infantry, on the 8th April '81. Colonel Beville as Lieutenant served throughout the Mutiny, 1857-59; was present at the siege and assault of Kotah; took part in the pursuit of Tantia Topee, went through the Oudh campaign, assault of Kussia Rampoor, capture of the forts of Amethee and Sunkerpoor, action of Dhoondia Keria, capture of the forts of Buxar and Baraitch, action and occupation of Churda, capture of the fort of Mujeediah, action of Banki, and final expulsion of the rebels from Oudh across the river Taptee. He was mentioned in the despatches (G. O. G. I. 258 of '58) and received a medal and clasp. In Abyssinia 1867-68, as Brigade-Major, Captain Beville was present at the action of Arogee, the assault and capture of Magdala, was again mentioned in the despatches (*London Gazette*, 30 June and 10th July, 68) and received a brevet of Major and medal. As Deputy Judge Advocate and Provost Marshal, Col. Beville served in Afghanistan, 1879-80, at the defence of Kandahar and battle of 1st Sept., was mentioned in the despatches (G. O. G. I. 566 of '80) and received the medal and clasp.

Col. Humfrey joined the army on the 26th September '56 in the 49th Foot and joined the Staff Corps 16th May '68, being promoted Captain on the 26th September of the same year; Major, 26th September '76; Lieut-Col., 22nd November '79; Col., 22nd November 83, and obtaining his present command on the 29th October 86. In 1863-64 Lieut. Humfrey served in the Hazara campaign; and in 1878-80 in the Afghan War. For services rendered in the affair at Syud Boet, Major Humfrey was mentioned in the despatches (*London Gazette*, 7 Nov. '79) and in addition to a medal received a brevet of Lieut.-Colonel.

Col. Drummond joined the army on the 14th June '51 in the 22nd N. I. and was admitted into the Staff Corps on the 18th Feb. '61; became Captain, 14th June '63; Major, 14th June '71; Lieut-Col, 14th June '77; Colonel, 1st June 81, receiving his present command on the 17th Feb. '82.

Colonel Forteath joined the army 20th Feb. '53, in the 12th N. I.; joined, the Staff Corps, 27th June '62; promoted Captain, 20th Feb. '65; Major, 20th Feb '73; Lieut-Col, 20th Feb. '79; Col., 20th Feb. '83; and receiving command of the 4th B. I. on the 24th Sep. '83. In 1857-59, Lieut. Forteath served through the Mutiny. For his part in the battle of Bunnass and action at Kooshana, he was mentioned in the despatches (G. O. G. I. 346 of '59) and received medal and clasp.

Colonel Anderson joined the 1st Lancers on the 20th May '53; Captain, 20th May, '65; having joined the Staff Corps, 18th February '61; Major, 20th May '73; Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th May '79; Colonel, 20th May '83; and receiving command of the 2nd Lancers, 28th September 1883. Lieutenant Anderson served in the Mutiny as A.-D.-C. to Sir R. Napier. He was at Nusseerabad, first attack on Awah, the siege of Kotah and subsequent pursuit, action of Kotah-ke-Serai, capture of Gwalior, and action at Ranode, was mentioned in the despatches (G. O. G. I. 183 of '59) and received the medal and clasp.

IN lung deceases where Cod Liver Oil is recommended the best and nicest preparation to take is Cooper, Madon and Co.'s Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Re. 1 the bottle.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending the 14th inst.:—Rain in parts of Sind—beneficial to late crops in Upper Sind Frontier. Wheat in parts of Nasik, Dharwar and Wadhwan, and jowari in parts of Satara damaged, and cotton in parts of Dharwar and Belgaum, and linseed in parts of Nasik, blighted. Standing crops fair in Kolaba and Baroda, middling in Thana and Bijapur, and good in other districts. Harvesting of early crops almost completed in Sholapur, that of late crops in progress in Surat, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kathiawar. Cotton-picking continues in Ahmedabad, Surat, Kathiawar, and Bijapur. Preparations for sowing of next season's crops in progress in Nasik, Bijapur, and Karachi. Probable outturn of opium in Baroda 12 annas, of wheat in Wadhwan from 9 to 10 annas, and of late crops in general 14 annas in Karachi and Hyderabad, and 12 annas in Nasik and Ahmednagar. Fodder scarce in one taluka of Dharwar.

THE GOHELWAD HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.

THE Gohelwad Horse and Cattle Show which will embrace exhibits from the States of Bhownuggur, Palitana, and elsewhere, is to be held at Sonagadh, Kathiawar, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of March next. From the prospectus, just to hand, it appears that special facilities are available to intending exhibitors, and considering also that Colonel Nutt is President of the Committee, there is every probability of success. In addition to competition in cattle and horses, exhibits of machinery, manure, fruits, and vegetables, and other agricultural requisites and products are invited. Lectures on agricultural subjects will be delivered at stated times, and a ploughing match has been arranged for the third day of the meeting. A separate tent will be pitched for women's work and a separate tent also for the display of miscellaneous articles for show or sale. Rao Bahadur Dayashankar Jivunlal of Sonagadh is honorary secretary to the committee.

THE NEW SURGEON-GENERAL.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL PINKERTON, M. D., who has been appointed Surgeon-General in succession to Dr. Moore, received his first commission on the 4th August, 1855, and attained to the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General on May 1st, 1883. Dr. Pinkerton served in the Persian expedition of 1856-7. As Surgeon-General he will rank as Major-General in the Army.

BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the report of the meeting of the shareholders of these Baths in your current issue a mistake appears which, unless corrected, may lead the public to suppose that the privilege recently granted to ladies has not been appreciated. I am informed that more than twelve ladies have used the Bath on the two Tuesdays last past, instead of three, as reported.

Now that the thin edge of the wedge has been inserted, and the hot weather is fast approaching, I venture to ask the directors, through you, to be good enough to set the Bath apart for ladies on six days of the week between the hours of 10 and 1, a time when it is not, or should not, be used by men. This can be done without extra expense or loss of revenue, and any receipts from ladies using the Bath is so much clear profit to the enterprise, to which all must wish a very prosperous future.—Yours, &c.,

A SWIMMER.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 17.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
Annual Meeting, Y. M. C. A.
„ 18.—Parade of Troops in Garrison and Volunteers.
„ 19.—First Sunday in Lent.
„ 20.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Subscription Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
„ 21.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
„ 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Yacht Club Regatta.
H. E. the Governor entertains the Minnesingers at Malabar Point.
„ 23.—Bombay Races.
„ 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
„ 25.—Bombay Races.
Bombay Light Horse at Bandora.
„ 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
„ 28.—Half-yearly Meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
„ 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
„ 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
Ladies' Tiffin, Yacht Club.
Half-yearly Meeting, Byculla Club.
„ 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Ladies' Concert at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort.
Opening of new Horse Shed by H. E. the Governor at the Hospital for Animals.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 6.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 7.—Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 9.—Departure of M. S. Balaarat.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's Hall, Byculla.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 10.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
„ 13.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ Distribution of prizes to Presidency Volunteers by Countess of Dufferin.
„ 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
„ 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
„ 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Ambalia.
„ 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

LEPERS IN BOMBAY.

A LOCAL contemporary has suddenly become conscious of the fact that Lepers afforded shelter in the *dharamsala* in the native town are a source of danger. This is a matter of ancient history. So far back as 1875, when the Prince of Wales was a visitor to this city, Mr. Grattan Geary drew prominent attention to the danger in an article, which was subsequently incorporated by Mr. Wellesley Bailey in his pamphlet on the leper question. Our contemporary does not appear to be aware of the fact that, so great was the evil then acknowledged to be that it was proposed to build a leper asylum in Bombay. The total sum required to carry out the proposal was Rs. 1,50,000. Half a lakh was conditionally promised, and the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney offered to make up the large sum still required—one lakh—on the condition that the asylum should be regarded as a memento of the visit of the Heir Apparent to Bombay. Other counsels prevailed, and a memorial of the Royal visit is now extant in the bronze statue of the Prince of Wales provided by Sir Edward Sassoon. Unfortunately the scheme for the erection of a leper asylum fell through, and it has since been found impossible to make suitable and adequate provision for the unfortunate lepers. To refresh the memory of the local Rip van Winkle, we reproduce the article above referred to from Mr. Bailey's pamphlet:—

When the returning crusaders introduced leprosy into Western Europe, and lepers abounded in England, where they are now happily unknown, the most energetic measures were taken and the completeness with which they were enforced leprosy has ceased out of lands where it was once rampant, and now it is only in Norway and in the Turkish Empire that the malady can be found in Europe. It cannot, of course, be proved that the "stamping out" to which we refer was the sole cause of this disappearance of the leprosy from the countries in which it had apparently become acclimatised. Some writers assert that it yielded in Ireland before the potent powers of whisky. Usquibar, "the water of life," certainly came into use when leprosy was common, and in proportion as it became popular lepers became more rare. The theory that the consumption of spirits had anything to do with the disappearance of the more terrible complaint would doubtless commend itself to a set of jolly topers or a society of sanguine distillers, rather than to the medical profession; we have not heard that "alcoholic stimulation" has been ever seriously recommended by the faculty as a remedy in this disease. The chief agency in the extinction of leprosy in the West was doubtless ruthless enforcement of the principle that lepers should be completely cut off from communication with society. Nearly every town in England had its lazar-house to which the infected were forced to betake themselves. The leper was excommunicated; he was regarded as virtually dead; he had no rights of property or family. When he went abroad he was obliged to carry a bell and ring it, in order that the healthy might avoid him. He was looked upon as the especial object of the displeasure of heaven; for him the church had no solace and the world no pity. He was regarded not only as a danger and a nuisance, but as sin personified. The horror for the victim of such a situation must have been beyond endurance, but his complete physical and moral isolation undoubtedly had its advantages for the rest of the community. The ancient jews were by the Mosaic dispensation enjoined to cast out the lepers from their midst, not only as a sanitary precaution, but as a religious duty. The disease being incurable the necessity of protecting the sound from falling under its influence over-bore every consideration of regard for the unfortunates who had already become a prey to it. In Norway the humane spirit of this age endeavours to mitigate the sufferings of the lepers, while carrying out the principle of segregation with great strictness, in order to arrive at the ultimate extinction of the disease. The Norwegian Leper Asylums cut off the afflicted from the rest of the population, but secured to them all the alleviation which good air and food and the most effective medical treatment can give.

In Bombay we do not follow the cruel but effective plan of the men of the Middle Ages and of the old Jews, or the kindly but equally effective system of the Norwegians. The lepers here are free to live in the midst of the healthy; they are not placed under any constraint; they are not cared for, they are allowed to beg, to starve, to die a horrible death after a loathsome life, and neither religion nor benevolence, nor enlightened selfishness takes thought of them. It is held, we know, that leprosy is not contagious. Medical men have made careful enquiries, and the result has been that they have reported to the Government that the disease is not communicated by contagion. There are many things that favour that view. There is a nest of lepers in one of the most crowded parts of this city, which would taint the blood of the whole population if leprosy were contagious in the sense that small-pox is contagious, but it does not spread—at all events not much—yet it continues to exist: the leper dies, but leprosy does not. How then can it be perpetuated if it be not contagious in some degree and, under conditions, happily not widely prevalent, but of a nature of which we as yet know little. The malady is hereditary, but that alone would not account for even the limited extent to which it prevails. Doubtless, when the system has been suppressed, or otherwise prepared for the reception of the disease, contagion may set it up. But whatever the means, it is incontestable that it occasionally lays hold of victims free from hereditary taint, and to the extent to which this may happen under favouring conditions no one can venture to assign a limit. The spread of the disease in Western Europe after the return of the crusaders from the Holy Land sufficiently establishes this fact. It cannot, therefore, be regarded as a perfectly safe experiment to allow lepers to congregate in the midst of a vast population like that of Bombay, and leave them untended in their misery. Our esteemed correspondent "C" in a communication which we publish elsewhere draws attention to the state of the lepers who have found a refuge in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Dhurumsalla in Byculla, at the junction of the Bellasis and Duncan Roads. That institution—founded for the relief of the destitute and sick generally, and not for lepers specially—as our correspondent truly says, proved a blessing to thousands of the afflicted. But it is in every respect unsuitable for the reception of lepers; they are glad to find a refuge from the streets, but no proper medical treatment is possible and none is even attempted. Such as it is the Dhurumsalla is the only place of refuge open for lepers. About a hundred and twenty are lodged in it at the present moment, and they share its scanty accommodation with nearly an equal number of the blind, the lame, and the aged. They live in chawls, each room or rather cell of which is about six feet deep by five in. width—and so full is the institution that two lepers occupy one of these cells. They have no furniture, even cooking utensils the inmates have to supply as best they can. Every day 2lbs of rice and three pice are given to each; if any one begs in the street and is unfortunate enough to be found out, the allowance of three pice for firewood is stopped for three days. This is done to check the practice of begging, and to some extent it limits the exhibition of mutilation in the streets. Only those who are very much afflicted, indeed, can be taken into the refuge: those who are not so bad are told to go away, that is, they are in effect told to go and beg, until they become bad enough to be admitted! It is only in the very early stages of leprosy that treatment is of any avail. In regarding the progress of the disease, and the fact of the newly attacked being systematically rejected at even the one institution that is open to lepers shows how necessary it is that some proper provision should be made. Within the Dhurumsalla there are men and women—and children. The latter are the off-spring; they do not as a rule show signs of the disease till they are about fifteen, but it generally lays hold of them sooner or later. Children are born to leper parents in the Dhurumsalla. No separation of the sexes is enforced or even thought of. Yet any one, who, gathering together all his resolution, can walk through the narrow passages between the rows of closets in which these lepers drag out an existence that sums up in itself all that is most horrible and most repulsive in human suffering, would counsel an inexorable separation in mercy to future generations. Men and women with their limbs wasted till only the outline of the bones remain, or else swollen out of all form of limbs, sit or lie on either hand, and at every few yards are to be seen wretches who have lost fingers and toes, or even hands and feet, leaving nothing but useless stumps which continue to waste and slough. And for none is there either medical care or medical comforts. The two pounds of rice and the three pice for fuel to boil it constitute their only resource. They sit in the sun with a sad wondering expression on their uncomplaining faces, as if they could not comprehend why a load of woe had been laid upon them, in which it was too heavy for mortals to bear. When they get "very bad"—very bad—they are told "to go to the hospital," but to the hospital they will not go unless forced. They regard it as merely the portal to the dissecting room and the grave, and they prefer to die in the Dhurumsalla. No relative ever visits them or sends them food or money; they are cut off from their families and from the community of their native villages. No priest of any faith, no doctor—save one whose name, we are told, not to publish—no man or woman goes amongst them to give material or moral consolation of any kind. They are abandoned of God and man, and were it not that the Dhurumsalla gives them the half of a six feet cell in which to lie, they would die in their sores along our streets and in our compounds. If we have hinted at the horrors contained within the narrow bounds of the Dhurumsalla, and have called attention to the appalling destiny reserved for those who are attacked in the most loathsome and the most hopeless of all diseases, we have overcome our repugnance to dwell upon the unwelcome object in the hope of arousing attention to great suffering and to what may be a great danger in our midst. It is not humane, it is not safe, that these wretched lepers should be left festering, unrelieved and unthought of, in the midst of a great city. We are quite convinced that if the reality were known the Government or the public, or both together, would find means to establish asylums for the victims of leprosy, where they could be kept apart from the healthy community, and where something could be done, if not to cure them, at least to mitigate their sufferings. It is not creditable that such a state of things as that to which we have adverted has been permitted to exist so long, but it would be a scandal to the Government, and a reproach to the community at large if it were permitted to continue, now that its existence has been pointed out.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. SERAPIS.

H. M.'s SERAPIS, Commander F. R. Boardman, C.B., arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with troops for India, from Portsmouth, Queenstown, Malta and Suez, numbering in all 78 officers, 18 ladies, 4 children, 1,368 men, 46 women and 63 children. Having embarked on board at Portsmouth 35 officers and about 254 men belonging to battalions of regiments at Aldershot, Woolwich and New Port, she sailed on the 3rd January and called at Queenstown on the 6th, Malta on the 14th, Port Said on the 18th, Suez on the 20th idem and Aden on the 8th inst. The passage out of the Serapis was a very pleasant one with the exception that in the bay the weather was warm. In the early part of her voyage, she came across head seas and adverse winds; but nothing more severe, as the rough weather and storm which had overtaken ships between England and Malta had gone before her. But she does not seem to have kept quite a clean bill of health, as during the voyage in all five cases of measles occurred, between Suez and Bombay, and its victims—all soldiers' children—succumbed to it. On the 31st ult. she spoke the Russian Gun-vessel Corea, a new vessel built for the Russian Navy, which sailed on the 1st current for South.

At Queenstown the Serapis picked up troops belonging to various regiments to the number of 26 officers and about 1,011 men. The largest draft, numbering 126 officers and men, belong to the Warwickshire Regiment. These and other troops were disembarked and brought to the Sassoon Dock, from whence they left, last evening, by three special trains for Deolali, *en route* for the different stations they have been told off, the bulk of them going to the Bengal presidency.

The Serapis leaves again on the 25th instant with the East Yorkshire Regiment in course of relief to Aden and other drafts for home.

The following are the names of military officers, &c., who were on board:—

F

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Worsley Hall, 2,240 tons, Captain J Verreill, sailed last night for Marseilles, laden.

THE B I steamer Nuddea, 1,932 tons, Captain J Gray, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, laden with a cargo of rice, &c., from Calcutta.

THE B I steamer Navarino, 2,189 tons, Captain L J Berjemann, sailed yesterday for London via Karachi, laden and with the following passengers:—Mr L Smith, for London; Mr H A L Baladina, for Karachi; and sixty deck for Karachi and Aden.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

16TH FEBRUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Coromandel	2523	J. Reeves	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Rio Burno	1100	R. W. Young	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Varona	1865	W. D. Mudie	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Cyphrenes	1309	J. W. Kelly	E	E. Bates & Co.
,, Othello	1934	J. Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Yesso	1381	T. Trotter	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Bisagno	1506	A. Voznargo	H J	Bozoni Esqr.
,, Navarino	2157	Bergemann	L	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verreill	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Alcona	1403	G. B. Corner	N	Cursetji Edulji
,, Fremona	1897	A. Anderson	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Kt. of St. George	1972	Thomas	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Iran	2316	R. Poland	Ibis	E. Bates & Co.
,, Deccan	2022	Case	Off Side	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
16	H. M. S. Serapis	Boardman	Portsmouth, Jan. 21
	Nuddea (s)	Gray	Calcutta, Jan. 31.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	St. Oswald (s)	MacPherson	Akyab.
	Bhownagur (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Bhanudara (s)	Sharpe	Karachi.
	Navarino (s)	Bergemann	London.
	Worsley Hall (s)	Verreill	Marseilles.

The steamer Rio Bulno commenced loading for Genoa, &c., yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
12 Nerbudda s ..... Allen ..... Bombay, Feb. 3.
Colaba s ..... Stebbing ..... Moulmein, Feb. 8.
Tibre s ..... Trocine ..... Colombo, Feb. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 12.—Steamers Rewa, City of Edinburgh, Kohinur and Goalpara. Ship Sierra Morena and Ballochmyle and Schooner Anita.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
11 Sirsa s .... Calcutta.
12 Africa s .... Bombay.
Nepaul s .... London.
Umvoti s .... Natal.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
11 Clan Buchanan .. .. Calcutta.
Canning s .... Rangoon.
Sirsa s .... Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 13.

Davie, 2nd Lieut, Gloster Regt, on duty, from Deolali.
Harrison, Captain, Bo, E Y Regt, off leave, from Khandalla.
Pogson, Captain, Bo, E York, Regt, in course of relief, from Ahmedabad.
Bagnall, Captain, Bo, E Yorkshire Regt, on relief, from Deesa.
Bramhall, Lt, Bo, E York Regt, in course of relief, from Deesa.

FEBRUARY 15.

Knatchbull, Bo, 22nd B I, on duty, from Poona.
Mahon, Capt, Bengal R A, on duty from Calcutta.

FEBRUARY 16.

Parker Jervis, Major, Bo, Durhan L I, on leave, from Poona.
Proudfoot, Captain, 9th Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Satara.
Mosse, Lt, 20th B I, on furlough, from Deesa.
Langharne, Captain, Bengal R E, on duty, from Mandalay.
Findlay, Captain, Bengal R A, on duty, from Mean Meer.
Street, Surgeon, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 16.

Anderson, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, from leave, from Assirgarh.
Bolton Lt, Royal Dub Fusls on leave, to Poona.
Henderson, Lt, 24th Bo I, to rejoin.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 17th February, 1888.

1. IN accordance with District Order No. 336, dated 14th inst., the Battalion will parade at 4 p.m. on the 18th inst. Fall in near the Gymkhana. Uniform red, etc. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock at 3-30 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors.

The General Officer Commanding the District trusts that the Corps will muster as strong as possible on the 18th inst. as it is the wish of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief that there should be as large a parade as can be brought together.

2. No. 2629 Vol. A. S. Baird, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A." Company.

3. Officers Commanding companies are requested to send in at once to Head Quarters a return of all bugles in possession.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

4 There will be parade for the troop on Saturday next, the 18th inst. at 7 a.m., and in the evening at 4-30 p.m. at the Queen's Statue, opposite the Gymkhana. Full dress.

By order.

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

FEARFUL SUICIDE OF A REAR-ADMIRAL.

REAR-ADMIRAL LOUIS HUTTON VERSTURME died the other day at Falmouth as the result of frightful injuries he inflicted on himself on the previous evening. It was noticed on Thursday that he was depressed in spirits, and it was surmised that he was suffering great disappointment at the loss of a fortune he had expected would have come to him, but which went to a relative. After dining with his wife in the evening he adjourned with her to the drawing-room, and half an hour later the servant, hearing groans proceeding from this room, effected an entrance, and found both the Admiral and his wife lying on the floor. Mrs. Versturme had fainted, and the Admiral was holding in his hand a poker which he had made red-hot and then thrust three or four times deep into his bowels. Medical assistance was soon at hand, and the sufferer received every attention, but he died about four o'clock yesterday morning. Before his death he said "it was on account of the whisky I did it;" and he presently added, "I commend my body, soul, and spirit to Christ."

A HORRIBLE INCIDENT OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

NEWS of a somewhat reassuring nature has reached Edinburgh from the Free Church missionaries who are engaged in the Lake Nyassa country, Central Africa. There seems to have been trouble among the natives in two widely extending districts of country; but, fortunately, the Scottish missionaries have so far been able to preserve their own safety. Arab slave traders are asserting themselves in the regions about the northern end of Lake Nyassa, and the natives have been driven among the reeds for shelter. The Arabs revenged themselves on those who had escaped by setting fire to the grass. As a result, numbers of men, women, and children were burned to death, while the slave dealers continued their raidings.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skins, writes:—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

STRANGE STORY OF THE SILENT NUNS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News* in the south of France sends a description of a visit he has made to the convent of the Bernardines at the village of Anglet, near Bayonne. After first calling at the neighbouring convent of the Sister Servants of Mary—a community whose life is spent in labour in their own fields or in attending the sick and indigent—the visitor passed through a dark grove of pines to the gate of the Bernardines.

A notice, begging him not to speak above a whisper, meets him, and he passes down a long deserted, but well-kept garden towards the long low range of buildings inhabited by the fifty nuns vowed to silence. Arrived at the entrance, after some two or three *sotto voce* attempts to be heard, with a result like the burlesque song of "Shout, boys, shout, but in a whisper," a Sister Servant of Mary in her familiar uniform appears, whispering that it is her lot to act as guide. From twelve o'clock each day she is on duty, and as the Bernardines are not permitted by their vows to speak, and become, of necessity, shy, timorous, and strange, without some such conductor little could be known of these sad lives. What their crimes are there is no one to say. Fifty human creatures—one at least of whom is only twenty years of age, and cannot take the full vows till June—share the allotted portion of silence and solitude. Some few of the nuns are living still who began their conventual life nearly half a century ago in straw huts on the bare sand.

A story is told of the Empress Eugenie, who, having parted many years before from a school friend in Madrid, learned that the girl had taken refuge among the Bernardines. People say that she had been extremely beautiful, and it is added that she had when both were young, crossed the Empress's path and become her rival. The costume worn by the Bernardines is designed to hide the face and figure; a funnel-shaped hood of coarse white flannel is drawn over the head and eyes, and a short mantle and full skirt of the same material conceals the figure. The Empress obtained a dispensation from the Pope to speak to her friend face to face; but it is said that when the nun threw off her hood her royal visitor fainted at the sight that met her eyes.

People hint that life-long scars and fearful mutilations lurk under these shroud-like veils, which are assumed as much in mercy to the passers-by as a mortification to the wearer. Two English children, who gazed with awe-struck faces on the figures in grave-clothes which move stealthily about the gardens on their errands of mercy to plants and flowers were heard to raise the question whether the nuns are dead before they are buried, or buried before they are dead—a point which it would truly be hard to solve. There is in the movement of walking so much character that from the dejected, listless, and heavy step of these unhappy creatures it is easy to gather the state of their minds: which, if not altogether despondent, must be utterly motionless and dazed.

When the Order was first founded by the good Canon of Bayonne who established the whole community, a handful of sisters slept in rough cabins on the ground, and worshipped in a stunted chapel made of a sort of trellis of sticks stuffed with straw. As the community grew richer, the cells improved, till they took their present not ambitious form of a low range of stable-buildings, each cell being but little larger than a horse's stall. Here the words "God only" meet the eye, coarsely printed on white; and in every cell tenanted by these poor anchorites in the little coffin-like chapel in which they pray, these words stamp themselves on the mind. The parlour—which bears the same legend—is a square wooden box, as large, perhaps, as two cells; and here once a year the sister vowed to silence may hold intercourse with her father and mother, but with no other relation. Speech is also occasionally permitted with the superior, but never between the nuns.

Their needlework, which is exposed for sale, is painful to see, because it betrays the dwarfed and crippled souls within. Some wretched cardboard needle-books bear a dumb and piteous prayer for the solitary; others are tortured into the shape of coffins, filled with little paper flowers. Even the vigorous green plants standing in a chapel so narrow that the walls seem to close upon the intruder, are strung with a kind of coral in red wool, as if all natural taste and healthy admiration had vanished. To these solitary beings, who never set foot beyond the shadowy plantations closing in their meagre world, it may be that the walls do not fit so tightly and that, by dint of gazing at them and at nothing else, they vanish, and only the pious inscription "*Dieu seul*" remains. If this be so, the lonely nuns are indeed not without hope; but, if only for an instant they were possessed by the caged and crushed spirit that tortures the stranger, they must burst their bonds and be free.

THIEVES' TRICKS IN PERU.

SOME of the dodges practised by professional thieves in Peru—where it is said that nine men out of every ten are scoundrels—are exposed by a correspondent, who writes from the interior, to *Home Work*, the organ of The Working Ladies' Guild. A short time ago, we are told, there was great excitement in Lima about certain pictures by old masters which were offered for sale, and bought, in some instances, at very high prices.

While this ferment was going on a man came to the shop of a large general dealer and begged him to put in his window a landscape that he had for sale. The dealer consented, though the picture was apparently a mere daub; but he knew little of the value of paintings, and was inclined to doubt his own judgment when the owner charged him on no account to let it go under 5,000 soles—about £1,000. The picture was accordingly put in the window, and apparently attracted some attention; for several gentlemen asked the price, and offered large sums—3,000, 4,000 and 4,500 soles, but never up to the 5,000 under which sum the dealer had been charged not to let it go. After a time the owner came back, and said that he was now determined not to take less than 7,000 soles, as he was told that he had put too low a price on it before; and soon after this another purchaser appeared and offered 6,000. The dealer thinking that the owner would be sure to take the five thousand he had originally asked, determined to make something out of it for himself, and accepted the offer. The purchaser deposited 1,000 soles in order to fix the bargain, and left the picture in the shop, thereby convincing the dealer of the genuineness of his offer; and the latter then sent to the owner, told him that *five* thousand had been offered, and asked if he would take it. The owner with apparent reluctance consented, and the dealer accordingly paid him 5,000 soles, anxious to complete the bargain and secure the extra thousand for himself. Of course the purchaser never turned up, having been (as were the other pretended purchasers) in league with the rogue. The gang retired quickly with their spoils, leaving the dealer minus 4,000 soles, and plus a worthless daub, about which he was unmercifully laughed at by his acquaintances.

A jeweller in Lima was imposed upon in this way:—

A ring with an unusually fine brilliant, worn by a well-dressed man who sat in the coffee-room of one of the hotels, attracted the attention of some peddling jewellers who were present. One of them begged to be allowed to look at the stone. The ring was accordingly passed round, and one of the jewellers asked the owner if he would sell it. "No," he said, "I don't wish to part with it, as it was a present. Besides," he added, "it is not a real stone, only an imitation." At this the jewellers examined the stone again, and being convinced of its genuineness, informed him that he was mistaken. He however persisted in it that it had been given to him as a false stone, and that he did not believe it to be real. He was then asked if he would sell it as false. This, however, he refused to do on account of its associations; but being at last offered a price considerably above its value, if false—though as much under it, if real—he consented to sell it, on condition that the buyer would make a written statement, to the effect that the stone was sold to him as false. This was agreed to, the writing was signed, the price paid, and the ring at the last minute handed over, whereupon the seller quickly retired. It was not long, however, before the purchaser found that the stone in his possession was in truth imitation, a duplicate ring having at the lost moment been substituted for the original one. At the same time he was cut off from all redress by the paper he had signed, acknowledging that he bought the ring as false, and also by the fact that he had paid a price so unfairly beneath the value of the stone, if he had supposed it to be real—a fact which he was not anxious to have made public.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

THE QUEEN'S VILLA AT SAN REMO.

FROM the fashionable promenade that is built up above the shore of the blue Mediterranean at the west end of San Remo may be seen, high up, dominating from its commanding site all the hotels and villas of that fashionable English quarter, a dazzling white, imposing structure. Its flight of broad marble steps and colonnaded portico can be discerned through its fairy foreground of waving palms, whilst the classical statues that are ranged on the solid balustrade of its roof stand out in fine relief against its background of cloudless sky and dark, olive-clad, terraced hills. It is the Villa Evelina, the property of the Baroness Lowenstein, which has been taken for the Queen, who is shortly going to make a stay at San Remo. Describing this Villa, a correspondent says:—

This villa which is conspicuous and attractive from afar, is not less so when seen close at hand. Here it does not hold that "distance lends enchantment to the view." Ascending to it the other morning from the promenade by a steep, winding path, bordered and shaded along its whole extent by eucalyptus, palm, and olive trees, the view behind one along the coast and out to sea growing in extent and beauty at every step and turn, I reached in a few minutes the high protecting garden wall and gate of the villa. Perhaps the word "protecting" is misleading, for the wall is not designed so much to keep intruders out as to keep the garden with all its wealth of culture in, which is banked up to within a few feet of the wall's marble coping.

The gate stood open, and I was permitted to enter without let or hindrance. As I passed up the trim and tidy gravel walk, the eye was delighted with the orange and lemon trees on either hand. Nothing could be prettier than the deep coloured fruit of the one and the pale yellow fruit of the other, hanging in great bunches amongst their glossy green leaves. In front of the house stood the tall palms I had seen from below, interspersed amongst which were broad leaved bananas. The garden had evidently just been carefully done up, and it was laid out less in an Italian than in an English fashion. A rake is an instrument rarely in use in these parts, so that the ground is generally left rough and uneven, but here all the plots and borders were smoothed and levelled. There is no such thing as turf along this coast, and green living grass, so delightful to the eye, is never seen, unless it has been sown and tended under English direction. Here I was surprised to find quite a good-sized bit of lawn, which witnessed to a great regard to English taste and liking. The view from the garden was magnificent. It commanded the whole of San Remo. At my feet around me were scattered, each in its nook of leaves, the dwellings of our countrymen; away eastward was the German quarter, with the Villa Zirio, the Crown Prince's residence, the most prominent object in it whilst between these, climbing up the ridge that separates them, from its port and castle of Santa Theekla at its base to its Lepers' Hospital and the Sanctuary on its summit, were the picturesque houses of old San Remo. Away south there is not only the wide calm Mediterranean sea with all its historic associations, but as the sun was only lately up, and its light not yet strong enough to hide, one could see the long rugged outline of the mountainous northern coast of Corsica, from eighty to ninety miles distant.

Entering the villa, I found it very handsomely and tastefully furnished. On the first floor, raised half a storey above the ground, were the dining-room, a large and a small drawing-room, and a smoking-room. The dining-room looked east, and was not a large, but a comfortable-looking room, with dark-stained oak furniture. The other three rooms looked south. The centre one was the salon or larger drawing-room. It was elegantly furnished, but not gaily; indeed, I thought it rather heavy and sombre. All the articles of furniture—chairs, tables, consoles, and mirrors and cabinets—were in black and gold. The carpet—a rich Persian one—had as its leading colour a deep dark red or brown, and the paper on the walls corresponded to this. The long wide casements that opened on to the colonnaded portico were thrown open, when the splendid panorama I had gazed at from the garden again presented itself. The room seemed to lose its sombreness, and its subdued colouring was rather a relief to the eye from the glare of sunshine on sea and marble outside. Upstairs were twelve bedrooms. Those to the front were filled with warmth and sunshine, and the centre one, corresponding in size to the drawing-room below, reserved for her Majesty, and also opening on to a pillared terrace, was a charming chamber in all respects—size, furnishings, and aspect. As I breathed the fresh, clear, bracing air, and looked abroad on the summer scene, and felt the blessed sunshine beat on me and saturate through me, and thought of what I had just been reading in the newspapers of the cold and damp, and dense fog, and sunless days of England, I concluded that the time and money spent in coming and sojourning a short time here well laid out, and such as no one, if at all in delicate health, whether Queen or commoner, would ever regret. Within the grounds of this villa stands a smaller house. It, too, is prettily situated and furnished, and may, probably serve to accommodate some who come in the suite of her Majesty.

Behind the Villa Evelina, a little way higher up, runs round the sweep of the hill what is called the Berigo Road. This is a favourite drive, and also resort for pedestrians who like, and are able for, a good bracing walk. It is sunny and sheltered from wind, whilst the air at this elevation is pure and invigorating. It is a part of San Remo highly recommended for invalids by Dr. Freeman (the longest established English medical man here), by Dr. Kay Shuttleworth, and others. I have frequently met the Crown Princess and her daughters walking here, and I have no doubt the Queen will also enjoy the advantages it affords. Access from this road, too, is easy to any part of the olive groves, or rather woods that stretch for miles up the valleys behind, and where one may wander at his own sweet will and gather handfuls of wild sweet violets and red anemones, and meet no one, or very few, save the peasants busy shaking the richly-laden boughs of the olive trees, or gathering the fallen berries from the ground and carrying them on their heads in flat open baskets to the olive oil mills.

There are not many villas built along this road as yet, and there are none to overlook the Evelina, and, with the exception of one, none in its immediate proximity. So the privacy our Queen loves can be secured. Amongst the few happy villa proprietors of this favoured spot, Scotland and Ireland, as well as England, are represented, and well represented too. The Irish proprietor is one of those "tyrants" so loudly banned by the National League, but who, at the same time, is one of the most gentle, good, learned, and generous of men. The Queen will be amongst loyal subjects from the three parts of our Empire, and she will have within reach an ultra-loyal one, if a large *white* board, with an inscription painted in very black letters, and posted up conspicuously in front of a Swiss chalet in course of erection, is to be believed, which says—"*Chalet* Victoria. In commemoration of her Majesty's Jubilee, 1887. Erected by a lady, one of her Majesty's loyal and loving subjects."

A MONK DENTIST.

THE correspondent of the *Tablet* in Rome describes the workshop, near the bridge of Quattro Capi, of Fra Orsenico, a monk "who, year after year, standing on the same spot, has grown grey in performing one kind of dreadful service for the poor:"—

There, on the far side of the Tiber, in a little room by the bridge of the Quattro Capi, is a Frate, to be seen any time, who has been there these twenty years, doing the same thing day after day for the love of God and his neighbour. Close by the west-end of the old bridge is a large glass door opening into a little room, and above the door is a piece of faded tapestry, upon which, in yellow letters, are worked the words "Fra Orsenico, Dentista."

Fra Orsenico is a tall, powerfully-built, gentlelooking man of about fifty, and ever since he was thirty he was outwardly at least limited his life to the fulfilment of one corporal work of mercy. From sunrise to sunset he is there at his post ready to pull out the teeth of all who suffer and come to him, and without charge of any kind, except a request for three Hail Marys. The walls of the room are covered with pious pictures; but it requires an effort to look at them, for the eye is instantly arrested by other objects. Along one side of the room and beneath the table upon which the Frate keeps the tools of his trade are two solid oak chests, without lids, and filled with teeth.

Thousands and thousands of teeth of all sizes lie piled up there in those boxes—the results of the Frate's industry. Above the table is a narrow shelf of wood which runs round the room, and upon which are lovingly arranged all sorts of monstrous fangs, stubborn stumps, that it required a very triumph of skill and strength to extract.

Fra Orsenico, who is dressed in the black habit of a Brother of St. John of God, told me in a quiet simple way that he generally pulled out daily about a hundred teeth, and that he had drawn as many as four hundred teeth in a single day. And he has been doing that for twenty years. Then, glancing uneasily at the little mountain of bones with their streaks of dull red beneath the table, I asked the Brother how many teeth he supposed he had extracted from first to last. He smiled slowly and then said vaguely, "Perhaps millions."

I should perhaps have gathered some further particulars about this strange and most devoted man, but before I could ask any further questions the door opened, and a feeble poorly dressed old woman hobbled in and, without speaking, sat down. One could have hoped that her withered wintry old age would have spared her that sort of trouble; and somehow I had not quite realized what she had come for when Fra Orsenico asked me if I would like to see the operation—it would be over in a moment. It was meant in all kindness; and I am afraid my leave-taking may have seemed a little abrupt.

As I hurried across the bridge I saw a sight which seemed like a shadow across the sunshine. A child was being led or rather dragged along, by two people who, from their obvious sense of possession, I knew were her parents. When they had passed I looked back; and they too were going to Fra Orsenico. It is probably not necessary to add that the Frate's methods are very simple. A tooth that is drawn can never ache again, and anæsthetics are costly and require a great deal more time than the Frate has got to give.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1888.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	4 years Divd.	
Agra Pressing Co. ...	100	.....	...
Agricultural Phosphates ...	100	y 10 p.ct.	30
Alipore Coal Co.... ...	100	5	110x
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	.....	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co. ...	£10	7 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	y 5 p.ct.	88
Bengal Coal Co., "e	1000	6 p. ct.	1,650
B. Baraguda Copper (preference A shares) ...	s12-8	.....	14½
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	.....	7½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ...	100	nil.	83
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	£100	5 p.ct.	1,400
Do. Silk Co., Ld. ...	100	y 7 p. ct.	50
Do. Telephone Co. ...	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	Rs 11p.sh	275
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	3½ p. ct.	69
Budge-Budge J. Mills ...	80	5	85
Burrakur Coal Co. ...	100	15 p. ct.	150
Calcutta Central Press ...	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	nil.	85
Do. Steam Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	112
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	1½ p. ct	95
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.	108
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	5 p. ct.	101
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	110
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	5 p.ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	72
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 8 p.ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	3 p. ct.	111
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	.....	34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	.....	44
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	44
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	2 p. ct.	95
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.	375
Equitable Coa. Co., Ld.... ...	250	nil.	185
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	50
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	6 p. ct.	237
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	112x
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	85
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	5d
Howrah Docking Co. ...	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	102x
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	88
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p.ct.	110
Kankenarrah Co.	59	nil.	45
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	.....	10
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	4 p. ct.	68x
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 13 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	.....	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p.ct.	150
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p.ct.	118
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	80
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	120
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	36
Ranegunge Coal Asn.	100	y5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	56
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	.....	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	.....	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	73
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	61
Tarkeswar Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	120
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	1,18
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.	165
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	83x

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Adulpore Terai (Darij.) ...	100	nil.	a	20
Amicable (Assam)	100	...		Lqdn
Amluckie...	100	5ad.-int.	a	52
Arguttipore (Cachar) ...	100	5 p. ct.	a	50
Assam Company... ...	£20	5 ad.-int.		530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil	a	100
Balasun (Darjeeling) ...	100	5 ad.-int.		79
Bengal (Cachar)... ...	100	3 p. ct.	a	50
Do. contributory ...	80	3 p. ct.	a	40
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct.	a	150
Do. contributory ...	100	4 p. ct.	a	75
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.		165
Burkholah (Cachar) ...	100	2 p. ct.		25
Central (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct.	a	130
Do. Terai (Darj.) ...	100	nil.	a	25
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	nil.	a	27
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	.....		50
Choto Nagpore	100	nil.	a	20
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct.	a	15
Cocheela (Cachar) ...	100	nil.	a	19
Cuttechurra (Cachar) ...	100	nil.	a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona ...	100	5ad int.	a	95
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct.	a	40
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct.	a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½p. ct.		110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam) ...	100	5ad.-int.	a	50
Dhunsiri	100	nil.	a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	6½ p. ct.		130
Do. do. A... ...	£10	8 p. ct.	a	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct.	a	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	3ad.-int.	a	45
Eastern Cachar	100	nil.	a	20
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	nil.	a	32
Endogram (Cachar) ...	£10	.....		Nml.
Gelle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.		94
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	20 ad int.		190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil.	a	100
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	.....		Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil.	a	20
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97	nil.	a	43
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct.	a	163
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	10 ad int.		15
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct.	a	37
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct.	c	100
Do. contributory ...	100	5 p. ct.	c	100
Hotawar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	...	...	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct.	a	100
Indian Terai	500	5 ad int.		460
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad int.		100
Jetinga Val (Cachar) ...	100	7½ p. ct.	a	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. ...	£5	4ad.-int.	a	92
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil.	a	52
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5ad.-int.	a	150
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil.	a	25
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	nil.		par.
Khobong (Assam) A ...	100	10 p. ct.	a	105
Do. do. B ...	100	4 p. ct.	a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil.	a	45
Kousanie	100	.....		Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	nil.	a	14
Kurseong & Darjeeling ...	250	nil.	a	93
Do. contributory ...	200	nil.	a	83
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct.	a	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	2½p.ct.	a	37
Leesh River (W. Doars) ...	£10	4 p. ct.	a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3p. ct.	a	40
Loobah	100	5ad.-int.	a	120
Lower Assam	£71	nil.	c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil.	c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.		60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil.	a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	5ad.-int.	a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	5 ad int.		90
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct.	a	30
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	a	17
Do. contributory	90	nil.	a	15
Moran, Assam	80	nil.		30d.
Mothoja, Assam	100	7½ad int.		100
Do. contributory	30	7½ad.-int.		2C
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil.	a	50
Mungledyo, Assam Tea ...	£10	nil.	a	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	.....		Lqdn
New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	13	11p. ct.	a	100
North Western Cachar ...	100	2½p. ct.		32
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil.	a	30
Rankabaree (Darjg.)	100	6 p. ct.	c	51
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	nil.	a	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	2½ ad.int.		65
Puttacah (Sylhet)	100	nil.	c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	5 p. ct.	a	50
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil.	a	40
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct.		25
Runglee Rungliot	100	10 ad int.		115
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil.	a	Nml

NOTICES.

EDWARD'S

PAPIYA ESSENCE.

Like animal pepsine, this Essence, prepared from the Carica Papaya, contains the active principle of the gastric juice; but with the additional advantage that it has a direct action on the fatty portions of the food taken into the system, and does not demand, as in the case of animal pepsine, the presence of an acid as a condition of its activity.

Its use is indicated in all cases of stomachic disorder caused by deficient actions of the gastric juices, dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, &c., &c.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms which simulate those of HEART DISEASE, while, in fact, the heart with its valves, &c., is perfectly sound.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms scarcely distinguishable from those of ASTHMA and other lung affections, while the lungs are healthy.

Many other cases also of SIMULATED DISEASE, well known to medical men, are caused by INDIGESTION.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.

MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

Price Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle.

From G. A. RAYNER, Esq., Bughs Depôt, Betteah, Chumparun. "I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly a year and a half ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have so successfully brought before the public.

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THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

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Boards not exceeding 2 feetlong and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

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Special arrangements for long periods.

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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

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Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
As. Bunder.	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Mazgaon	Junctionac	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sewree	Mirgani (for	Borgaum
Chinchpoogly.	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapo
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hulsi Gate	Kowrun
Coorla	Chanonee	Budlapoor	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandup	Dungeragaum	Nurkey	Chandoor
Tannaha	Sagwar	Chinchewli	Lamerkau
Deewa	Khundwaab	Kurjutab	Peolkaum
Callian Junc-	Jawer	Padesdari	Dyg-um
tion.	Bee li	Khandalla	Wurdabab
Titwalla	Siswaji	Lahowleea	Powmar
Khadswall	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wasaind	Kirkeam	Kukulta	Boree
Shapoor	Sheringee	Tulligaun	Kajri
Atgaum	Hurdaa	Salsivadi	Saigaon
Khurusa	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kusumraha	Paothal	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoorah	Sawasa	Poonadda	Parsee R
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Baligaum	Khundi	Corooles	Unger
Deolaes B.	Dularia	Kasai	Sohol
Sidin	Karsee (for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Nassick Rda	Hoshangabad	Patus	Sholapurac
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhondi	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Perebail	Kurubgam
Lasulgaum	Sendri	Decksal and	Doodnah
Munnar	Chhasporead	Sheegwan	Goodoor
Nandgaunca	Paparia (for	Kartriz	Goolburga
Naldongree	Pachmurri)	Pomulwaree	Shahabadabc
Chaligaum	Sankeri	Warengaum	Wadi
Kujsaum	Babai	Narkaum	Nulwar
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Gadaeherry
Pachora	Rohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Myjee	Kurali (for	Biswa Bridge	Road
Musswuda	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Igowlee	Nurainpore	Julumb	Chickasgo
Bulgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheagauma	Raichore

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Uncleur	Borehavi
Marine Line	Dolwood	Broacha	Nariad
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallej	Barairee
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Mesgaum	Ahmedabadb
Parell	Dahanu Rd.	Karwan	Sabarmattee
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Cherolee
Andaree	Doongree	Jackwara	Viramgaum
Goregaum	Becleemora	Barodaa	Veerumgaum
Berewlee	Umulsar	Bajwa	Jhond
(Tyesur)	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bhyder	Murolee	Nowley	Kalurraghora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Veraur	Surata	Bhalnj	Lillapore Rd
Sopala	Amrolee	Gozard	Lumbah
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad-
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarwalli	Secunder a
Gulkid Gate	Amarut	Lingampallic	bad
Wam	Gangawaram	Mussepeigate	

STATIONS ON THE BHA NAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
do.	Ninzala	Munidhar	Sanashr
City	Ujalvar	Kunkavay	Songad
Limbdi	Dhasa Junc.	Chakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Sar pur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kug ali	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or
c From 15 to 12 minutes for Refreshment
30 minutes for Dinner, d. 40 minutes for Dinner

Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.

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(REGISTERED).

Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.

THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.

Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.

LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.

60,000 IN USE.

The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

SOLE MAKERS:

HUDSWELL, CLARKE & Co.,

RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS.

Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

FER BRAVAIS.

THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and a the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine (Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne) has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances and testimonies of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research in the arcana of Nature's mysteries which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, and for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the blood purifying and renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes a great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The 33s. size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real remedy ever discovered for weakness across the loins, sandy or chalky deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or other disorder. They are, indeed, unrivalled. They relieve the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from constipation, which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packets 1s., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

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Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable, and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensation and fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Delicate and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits and enfeebled mind, so frequently the result of certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee or any of the Agents for the Sale of Patent Medicines

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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

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THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE.
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic;* hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Direc- "tors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chloro- "dyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the *only* known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases, it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick, and trembling state, to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or, failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okoum, *July 25th*, 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, Founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th*, 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST, OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"DEAR SIR, "LE CAILLON, *May 25th*, 1873.

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying to the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70. KENNINGTON PARK ROAD. LONDON. S.E.

Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs. 10.

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government, authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR ALL INDIA:—F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHES, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST AND MILDEST APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. have just received a consignment of NEW RACE or CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, which for durability, accuracy, precision and convenience leave nothing to be desired.

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All these serious drawbacks of an otherwise good Watch have been avoided in the construction of our New and Improved Chronograph Watches.

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In White Metal case, Rs. **50** Rs.

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In 18-Carat Gold case, Rs. **175** Rs.

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The WATCHMAKER (London) says:—"Guaranteed to give a maximum of results in time-keeping at a minimum of cost."
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Rs. 8-8.

The EDINBURGH EXPRESS says:—"It keeps time wonderfully."
The PICTORIAL WORLD says:—Our own experience is that the watch is perfectly reliable."
The FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (Dublin) says:—"Serviceable to all. Altogether a capital article.
The DUBLIN EVENING TELEGRAPH says:—"Extremely good time-keepers."
The BELFAST NEWS LETTER says:—"An excellent time-keeper."
The BELFAST NORTHERN WHIG says:—"An excellent and reliable time-keeper."
The WEEKLY TIMES (London) says:—"The famous Waterbury—a favourite all over the world for accuracy and good appearance."

THE WATERBURY WATCH

IS A

KEYLESS (Stem-Winding)
DURABLE
RELIABLE
ACCURATE
TIME-KEEPER.

It runs 29 hours with one winding.
It regulates to a minute a month.
It rarely gets out of order.
It never costs more than One Rupee to repair.
Every Watch is guaranteed for TWO YEARS.

To obtain a Waterbury call at SOUNDY & Co., LD., or at the Office of the Company, 79, Medows Street, or send order by post to WATERBURY, 'BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, or ALLAHABAD,' a Watch will be sent by return post free.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a WATERBURY WATCH, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

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Bombay

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Is specialty recommended in all affections of the stomach:

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Belloc's Charcoal is the most efficacious and inoffensive means for intestinal antisepsia in cases of

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Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of Powder or Lozenges. In the majority of cases, its beneficial effects are felt after the first dose. Detailed instructions accompain each bottle of Powder and box of Lozenges. Belloc's Charcoal is in no way similar to the ordinary medicinal Charcoals.

The Powder and the Lozenges of Dr Belloc, sold under the guarantee of this signature, are the only ones approved of by the French Academy of Medicine.

Dr Belloc

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